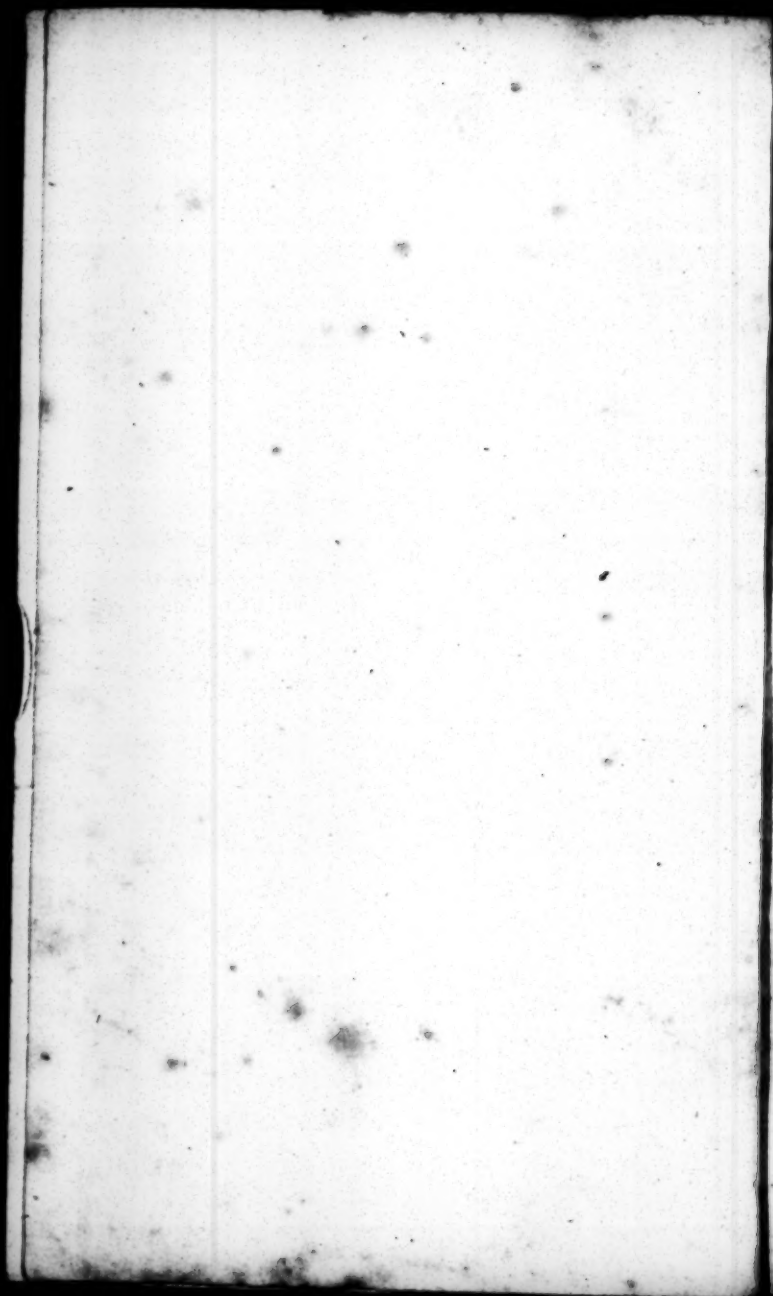


MEMOIRS  
OF  
CHARLES V.  
LATE  
DUKE  
OF  
LORRAIN.

*With relation to the present State  
of Affairs in Europe.*

L O N D O N :

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# MEMOIRS

OF

## CHARLES V.

Late Duke of Lorrain.

*With relation to the present State  
of Affairs in Europe.*

IS not here our design to  
give the full History of his  
late Highness Charles the  
5th of Lorrain, Generalissi-  
mo of the Imperial Armies, for who  
could be able to describe suitable to the  
Grandeur of such a subject, so many  
Heroick Actions, and such glorious  
Victories as this great Prince obtain-  
ed during his life over the Enemies  
of the Empire. Or at least was an  
B eye

eye witness of : His life and renowned Exploits have been attended with so many circumstances both of an adverse and prosperous fortune, that many Volumes would scarce be sufficient to publish them in their full extent : This great Prince was without controversy one of the greatest Captains of this Age, and the scourge of the Infidels, as he was like to have been also to *France*, had she not prevented it by his sudden death, which will for ever be regretted both by the Emperour and all the Confederates, what did I say, the Confederates ! yea the whole World, except the Court of *France* alone, laments his loss, a Court which useth to rejoyce at the fall of the great and brave, and which to obtain its end, never boggles at any violent means that may procure an untimely death to such as oppose themselves against the torrent of its Usurpation.

There are some accidents that have made it appear that three great Princes have been capable to strike terror into it. The first is the Prince of *Orange*, by obtaining the Crown of *England*,

*England*; the second, the Duke of *Lorraine* upon the *Rhine*, and the third, the Duke of *Savoy* in *Dauphine*; so we have seen its rage, let loose against all these three great Personages, but one of them only hath had the misfortune to fall a Victim, and a sacrifice to the fury of *France*, which was *Charles* the 5th, Duke of *Lorraine*, and *Bar*, the subject of our present discourse.

Since Victory attended this Prince wherever he went, we ought not to be surprized, if his coming upon the *Rhine*, struck *Lewis* the 14th, his avowed Enemy, with astonishment. And indeed he no sooner appeared there, but he took *Mentz* and *Bonn*, thereby opening to himself a fair career towards victory, insomuch that the following Campaign, he would undoubtedly have obliged the Court of *France*, to propose to him Terms of accomodation for *Lorraine*, which *Lewis* the 13th had begun to usurp in the time of *Charles* the 4th, his Uncle and Predecessor, and which *Lewis* the 14th hath continued and completed the making himself entire Master of, as a good step for him

to mount by, to that universal Monarchy he hath so long flattered himself withal, and which the *French* were in great hopes of, when the Grand Vizier with the *Ottoman* Forces lay before the walls of *Vienna*, for the *French* King lookt upon the taking thereof as the last stroke that would destroy the House of *Austria*, and that by consequence he should without any opposition mount the Imperial Throne: The Breaking of the peace of *Nimeguen*, that of the twenty years truce, his strict alliance with the *Ottoman* Port, and the relief he had sent to the Rebels of *Hungary*, are sufficient proofs that he and *Mahomet* the 4th had agreed to divide the World like good friends between them, altho afterwards the whole World might have been engaged to decide the Quarrel betwixt them which should then have all. So that we have no cause to wonder that the Council of *France* makes such efforts to procure Triumph and victory for the *Turks*; Nor that the whole Court maketh solemn prayers for the success of the *Alchoran*, and commandeth

eth all the Bishops within its Dominions, to put a stop to the singing any *Te Deum* in their *Diocess* for any Victory obtained by the Arms of the Christians against the Infidels: like a notorious Harlot that having once lost her honour, lays aside all shew of modesty and sins openly in the face of the Sun and before all people: This open Alliance hath produced so great a conformity betwixt these two Confederate Nations, both in the Government and in the *Seraglio*, that it may be said, that he who toucheth one, toucheth the other also, and I believe 'tis for this reason, that the *Turks*, at this day give the *French* not only the hand of fellowship, but the Title of *Cadalasche*, that is to say *Brother*: Nothing of all this appears amiss to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*, who hath taken great pains in giving ample Instructions to the preachers of his *Diocess* that they by no means touch at all in their sermons upon the *Politicks*, against the Alliances which the King has made, since they tend (as they will have it) only to the welfare and advantage of the Catholick Church: And this that *Prelat* finds expedient

also for his own Interest, for the good man hath a *Patriarchship* in his eye, in imitation of [the Grand Mufty, if affairs had been a little more perplexed at Rome, or to speak frankly, if Pope *Innocent* the eleventh had for the good of *Christendom* lived some few years longer. But let us leave this miry path which we are unwarily fallen into, and betake our selves to that illustrious Carreer of the Duke, our present subject.

This illustrious *Hero* passionately desired to come and signalize himself upon the *Rhine*, and doubted not to make a swifter progress there than in *Hungary*; for, as Naturalists say, every thing the nearer it approaches towards its Centre, the swifter it moves, so we must not doubt but that the Duke of *Lorraine* drawing near his own hereditary Countrey and Estate, would have doubled his pace to deliver it as soon as possible from the cruel bondage it groaned under, by the Tyrannick Government of the *French*, who forged the Chains of its slavery presently after the taking of the Town of *Rochel*: For it was immediately after that, that Cardinal *Richelieu*



*lieu* set himself in good earnest to de-  
 stroy *Lorraine*, and the sovereign pow-  
 er thereof; which the then Duke *Charles*  
 the 4th had possessed from father to  
 son, time out of mind, under pretence  
 to secure himself of a Countrey which  
 might continually serve for a retreat  
 and refuge to the *Malecontents* of the  
 Court of *France*; there being at that  
 time persons of the highest rank, and  
 Princes of the Blood, who could not  
 bear any longer to be insulted over by  
 the Cardinal, that then entirely go-  
 verned the Kingdom, but that  
 which compleated and filled the mea-  
 sure, was the marriage of the Duke  
 of *Orleanse*, who in the year 1632. be-  
 ing in exile at *Nancy*, fell passionately  
 in love with one of the daughters of  
 the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and think-  
 ing that he was then his own Master,  
 married her without having the  
 consent, or so much as acquainting the  
 King his brother therewith, altho the  
 Duke, who was necessitated to observe  
 his measures with the Court of *France*,  
 had communicated this whole affair  
 to the same, lest he should be suspect-  
 ed to have contrived this marriage, in  
 revenge of some discontent he had al-  
 ready

ready received from that Court, yet let him do or say what he would *jacta erat alea* the Die was cast and his ruine resolved on, and all his submissions gained nothing upon his Eminence, he knew how to make use of this conjuncture to exasperate the King, and hasten the Duke of *Lorraines* misfortunes, who had been but too easy in hearkning to the allurements of the Court of *France*, by means whereof he had parted with his Army, and sent his Troops to the Emperor, who was engaged in a War with *Swedeland*; his Imperial Majesty having to do with a stout and valiant Enemy, the *Lorrain* Troops were soon routed, and this was exactly what the Cardinal sought for, and therefore lost no time, but immediately caused the *French* Troops to advance into his Countrey and possess themselves of a small Town called *Moyenzic*: the Duke was extremely surprized at this, yet seeing himself taken unprovided, was obliged to have recourse to submissions, and to assume the Quality of an humble suppliant; The Counsel of *France* who had aimed to have him in their power, insinuated to him that he



he ought to come and pay his respects to the King who was at *Metz*; Just as the Fowler intices the Birds into his Nets by the melody of his pipe, so the Duke was so weake as to fall into the snare, and came to *Metz*. Immediately upon his arrival the King, the Cardinal, and the whole Court after their Example, welcomed him at his first coming with Feasting, and much shew of Civility and honour beyond what he could or ought to have expected, tho the Duke in the midst of his diversions ought to have remembered what *Seneca*, says, That that mischief which is covered under an appearance of good, is the most dangerous of all; for it was not long before they began to speak to him in a quite different language from what he met with at his first coming, and then he saw, when it was too late, his folly in venturing to come into the *Lyons Den*. *Lewis* the 13th told him in fine, that he was not satisfied in him, demanding *Marsal* as a pledge of his good behaviour for the future; he was not able to make any Appeal in this case, but was forced to submit to the strongest; The King would have it so, not because 'twas

Just, but because 'twas convenient for him. It was also objected to him, that he had not made hast enough to come to the King and pay his submissions, and had therefore incurred his displeasure: There was no remonstrances, intreaties or prayers could move the King or Cardinal, or divert them from their resolution: Only to sweeten the Pill which they forced the Duke to swallow, they told him the King would keep it but for four years, but *France* has not reckoned those four years to be expired to this day. Now after the Duke had done all that his enemy could demand of him, he was let out of the Cage, and suffered to retire to *Nancy*, with two places less than he came withall; The Duke after his return, not being able to digest the Affront which was so lately done him, nor the treacherous dealing he had met with from the *French* Court, resolved to levy a new Army, under pretence to employ them against the *Swedes*, by whom he was equally in danger. This was made a new pretence to attack the Duke afresh and to march an Army towards *Lorraine*, which was a new cause of perplexity

to his Highness, who being once caught by the Court of *France*, durst not go thither again, but sent his brother the Cardinal to assure *Lewis* the 13th, and *Richlieu*, that he had no design against *France*, but to defend himself against *Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, in case he should be attacked by him, as he thought himself in danger to be: However, all these protestations were in vain, the Duke had attempted to bite the Moon, and must be chastised for it; It cost him four good places, and he was obliged to send his forces to raise the siege of *Haguenau*, which the *Suedes* under *Gustavus* had invested: But the *Lorrainers* being furiously attacked by the Enemy, were put into disorder and totally routed. *France* desired no better an opportunity than this, to attempt, as it did immediately, the siege of *Nancy*. This new misfortune obliged the Duke to send his brother again to the *French* Court, where he was received as usually, with more compliment than satisfaction; and to flatter the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, the King told him, that if himself had been the Sovereign of *Lorraine*, he could have

have confided in his word, but for the Duke there was no composition to be expected for him. The Duke upon this, seeing he had no male Children to inherit after him, that he might appease the personal hatred which was born him by the Court of *France*, of two evils made choice of the least, and transferred his whole Right to the Cardinal his brother; but the King when he made this compliment, to the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, had no design that he should possess his Brothers Estate and Authority, he aimed to be the Master and absolute Sovereign thereof himself. However this sudden and unexpected alteration was some surprize to the Court of *France*, which, crafty and politick as it was, caused the new Duke to be caressed and sweetned with compliments, but notwithstanding went on with their design to force *Nancy* from him. Duke *Charles* having made over his Estate, without apprehending any danger, repaired to the *French* Camp, as a private Prince, but *Richlieu* no sooner understood that he had got him into his power, but he caused him to be arrested, and required

quired him, as the only means for him to obtain his liberty, to put *Nancy* into the possession of the *French*, altho he had already given it his brother, who had quitted the Purple to be made a Duke ; But the greedy usurper of another mans estate is never content, and the Court of *France* thought it not sufficient to have five places, which it had obtained by subtlety and contrary to all equity, but ordered the *Marshal de la Ferte* to march with an Army into *Lorraine* with design to possess himself of the rest of *Lorraine*, as it afterwards hapned ; so that the two Dukes *Charles* and *Francis* were forced to submit to the violence and power of their enemies, and to abandon all ; But considering they had no heirs that might in time to come demand to be restored to their Patrimonial right, Duke *Francis* resolved to marry, and in the year 1634. was espoused to the Princess *Claudine* his Cousin *Germane*, and this he did, the rather to prevent the *French* who had a design to carry her away, and to marry her to some Prince of that Court, by that means to have a colourable pretence to *Lorraine*. From this

this marriage on the 3d of April 1643. Sprung our Hero Charles the 5th. The birth of this Prince, the presumptive Heir of *Lorraine*, the death of *Lewis the 13th*, and of Cardinal *Richlieu*, hapning almost all at one time, seemed as a good presage of better fortune to the 2 Dukes than hitherto they had met withall; and they considered the Queen-mother and Cardinal *Mazarin*, who then governed the affairs of France as persons of more favourable, and just sentiments towards them, especially since the Queen-mother had alwaies theretofore expressed much discontent and unwillingness to see the House of *Lorraine* treated as it was by Cardinal *Richlieu*. But *Mazarin* more greedy and ambitious than his predecessor, inspired the Queen Regent with such a concern for interest, that she soon changed the good intentions which she had all along testified for the Duke, and entirely abandoned her self to the only Counsel of her first Minister; she therefore continued what *Lewis the 13th* had begun, and took from the two Dukes all the hopes they had conceived of lessening their misfortunes: Things went every day worse and



and worse until the time of the civil wars, which hapned in the Minority of *Lewis* the 14th, on account of the impositions and continual Taxes which the Cardinal had laid upon the people, and through the unhandsome treatment which some Princes of the Blood had received from his Eminence : The hatred of the people grew at last so violent that it became a custom when they had a mind to denote an honest man, to say, *such an one was not Mazarine*, which was then accounted the best commendation could be given a man.

*France* thus rent in sander by intestine divisions and civil wars, under which she was ready to sink, and fearing lest the Duke of *Savoy* should joyn himself to the discontented part, *Mazarine*, who was a subtle and crafty Fox, thought it expedient to gain over Duke *Charles* (whom he knew to be bold and daring) and to propose some Terms of accomodation, yet with reservation of the Town of *Nancy*, which they intended never to part withall. But the Duke was unwilling to hearken to these Propositions, and chose rather to continue in the service of the  
King

King of Spain, to whose interest he had devoted himself till he was imprisoned by that Kings order, which was the height of his misfortune. The occasion of his imprisonment was this, the Spaniards apprehended he would close with France to their cost, and therefore employed the Count de Fuenfalada Governour of the Netherlands to surprize and send him to the Castle of Toledo, where he remained close prisoner for five years until the Pyrenean Treaty. Duke Francis, notwithstanding his Brothers detention, went from Vienna, with his 2 sons to the Low-Countries, to put himself at the head of the Lorraine Troops which were actually in the Spanish service. By the ill success which the Spaniards met with at the siege of Arras, which they had attempted contrary to the advice of this Prince, they understood the Error they had committed in not following his Council, and had leasure enough to repent the losses they had sustained with the defeat of their Army, they having left behind them not only a multitude of slain, but their Cannon and their whole baggage: Duke Francis at his return to Brussels found a great



a great alteration there, the place of his usual Residence had all its Furniture taken away: But this was not the most sensible of his Afflictions, the carriage of the Governour of the *Low-Countries* towards him, had something in it more cruel and injurious, in forbidding his son Prince *Charles* so much as to appear in the Park in his Coach, a thing not denied to persons that were of much lower Quality: These little mortifications, and the hardships which he was obliged to suffer from the *Marquess de Fuensalada*, made him more apprehensive of his brothers sufferings, and forced him, as one may say, against his inclination, to a resolution of returning into *France* with his two Sons, not knowing scarce where to find a refuge: He was very well received there, but presently after his arrival, fortune, which continued to persecute him bereft him of one of his Sons Prince *Ferdinand*, who though young, was a Prince of great hopes, and promised great things had he come to maturity.

*Spaine* tired with the War, concluded a peace with the *French*, by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, and married the *Infanta* to *Lewis the 14th*. After this peace the *Spaniard*

*niard* could have no pretence of fear or Jealousy of Duke *Charles*, and therefore the Court at *Madrid* at the same time ordered his Release out of the Castle of *Toledo*, but the Duke was much surprized, to understand that *Don Lewis de Haro*, Prime Minister of *Spain*, at that Treaty had without his consent or privacy, caused an Article to be inserted which concerned himself, to this purpose, viz. That the *Spaniard* should yield up to the *French* the *Dutchy* of *Bar* and *County* of *Clermont*, and that *Lorrain* should be restored to Duke *Charles*, the Fortifications of the Town of *Nancy* being first dismantled; The Duke went immediately to the place where the conferences were held, but not being able to remedy the matter, was forced, whether he would or no, to set his hand to his own ruine, upon the fair promises which were made him by Cardinal *Mazarine*, who knew so well how to manage him, as to oblige him to return to *France*: His Eminence had in his eye a design of drawing him to marry his Niece *Manchini*, who till then had been the Mistress of *Lewis* the 14th, who was forced to forsake her by reason of his marriage with the *Infanta*, but the Duke

did

did not relish it, nor answered the Cardinals expectation, altho he designed to perswade the King in consideration of this marriage to restore the Duke to the possession of his whole Estate; At length his Eminence finding his design frustrated, changed that little affection he had for him into a great hatred, and so disposed the Kings mind, that the Duke with all his solicitations could obtain no more than empty promises without any effect.

The Cardinal having missed his aim with the Uncle, endeavoured to bring it about again with Prince *Charles his Nephew*, who being yet but young would undoubtedly have been caught in the snare by the specious and goodly promises wherewith his Eminence caressed him, of establishing him the peaceful Sovereign of all his Uncles Dominions; But his Uncle openly opposed it, and the Queen mother refused to consent to it, having an aversion thereunto, because she designed to break off all commerce betwixt the King and *Manchini*, and to remove her some good distance from the Court of *France*, for which purpose she was sent into *Italy*, to be married to the Constable *Colonna*.

Cardinal

Cardinal *Mazarine* lying on his death-bed, and willing to make some shew of reconciliation with the Duke of *Lorraine*, perswaded the King to sign a Contract, whereby he restored to Duke *Charles* the Dukedoms of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, but upon such hard conditions, that the Duke, as unfortunate as he was, had no small difficulty to resolve upon it, however he was forced to drink the cup, and to be governed by the strongest. The Duke having done, and submitted to all that the *French* King would have of him, was not one jot the happier in his Estate, for there he was in continual vexation and disquiet from the Ministers of *France*, who sought only an occasion to appropriate the Dukes Dominions unto *France*, and indeed Duke *Charles* his Conduet gave them but too much advantage so to do ; he was indeed a Prince bold and daring, but uncertain and wavering in resolution, and an enemy to Council or settled determination : He had the good quality of being very patient in all his adversities, yet conceiving a thousand things at a time, and changing each moment his purpose, this was in part the cause of his miseries, and one may say occasioned those of his

his whole family, for by his unstedfastness and wavering, he neglected all those occasions that might have been capable to have restored him and his successors to their Rights, witness all those Marriages which were offered for the Prince, his Nephew; as that of *Manchini*, and afterwards that of *Madamofelle de Monpensier*, and *Madamofelle d'Orleans*, and last of all of *Madamofelle de Nemours*, which the King was entirely for. Duke *Charles* seemed also to give his consent to all, promising to settle his whole estate upon this Marriage, nevertheless his friends and relations could never fix him to any, and in this fickle temper, under some pretended discontent, in the year 1662, he thought fit to make a Donation of his whole estate, excluding all his own relations, to the King of *France*, a Prince that was a stranger to him, and a mortal enemy of the house of *Lorraine*, and withall the mightiest and most dangerous enemy of all he had. Prince *Charles* perceiving that the Wolf had gotten into his paw the sheep which he had taken so much pains to look after, took up a resolution of seeking a better fortune, and privately retired from the *French* Court, to cast himself into the arms of his Imperial

Imperial Majestie, who received him with all the honour that belonged to a great Prince, looking on him as a person that might hereafter be very useful to him.

Duke *Charles* had no sooner made this Donation to the *French King* (which in truth was but a sort of Agreement, with conditions to be performed on both sides) but he bitterly repented of his rashness, and perceiving too late his Errour, did his utmost to dissolve it, but it was happy for him that the Parliament going to have it registred, made it null by certain Clauses which they put into it. The cunning and politick Ministers of *France*, finding that the Donation could not be made effectual, and not being able to perswade the Duke to give up *Marsal* to them, be thought themselves of corrupting the Nobles of *Lorrain* with money, and to induce them thereby to withdraw their allegiance from their lawful Sovereign, and to crave the assistance of the *French*, the better to oppose him: But this design of theirs proved abortive, and the *Lorrain* Gentlemen considered that in submitting themselves to have their Enemies become their Masters, they must be intallibly ruined.

Prince



Prince *Charles*, who at the Court of *Vienna*, had Intelligence of all these intrigues, hasted from thence, consulting only his own innate courage, and animated by his peculiar Interest, he threw himself, attended only with two more, into *Marsal*, for fear of any Treachery, and to defend it, in case it should be attacked; but Duke *Charles*, his Uncle, no sooner heard what his Nephew had done, but for fear it should breed him more troubles with the Court of *France*, or rather having some Jealousy of his Nephew, he caused him to be importuned by Duke *Francis*, and the rest of his friends, to return to *Vienna*, which he accordingly did after he had gotten assurances from the Nobility of their firm adherence to their lawful Sovereign: This bold attempt of the Prince was lookt upon at the court of *Vienna*, as a sure prelage of his great Courage, and of that valour which appeared in him afterwards: The Court of *France* it self was somewhat alarmed at it, and looked upon this action as the effect of an undaunted temper in a Prince that might one day give it some disturbance.

Notwith;

Notwithstanding what this Prince had done for the security of *Marsal*, this important place was delivered up to the *French* by the D. his Uncle, by virtue of a new Agreement which was made in the year 1663. As this was not the first mortification which our Prince received, so it was not the last that would give him discontent. It was necessary for him to prepare himself betimes to undergoe with patience the crosses of his adverse fortune, which spared him no more than the meanest man: He was destitute of all humane support and relief, and often without either friends, or money, nor knowing on which side to turn himself; yet inspight of all he was resolved to bear up steadily against all the tempestuous storms that *France* stirred up, both against himself and family.

After the loss of *Marsal*, and the razing of the walls of *Nancy*, *Lewis the 14th*, having no longer reason to fear the house of *Lorraine*, suffered the two Dukes, *Charles* and *Francis*, to enjoy for a while, the rest of their estate, and they hoped to enjoy them peaceably after they had performed all that *France* had required of them, & that the Ministers of that Court, after having harassed them so long,



long would have at length left them in repose; Under this imagination they gave orders for the return of Prince Charles to Lorrain: But his Uncle Duke Charles had no sooner given his consent thereunto, but repented that he had done so, becoming manifestly Jealous of the great respect and affection which the Nobility bore to this young Prince; He gave orders therefore immediately to the Governors of the Frontier places where he was to pass, to prevent his coming further, excusing the matter to them as if it was because the Prince his Nephew had withdrawn himself from the Court of France unknown to the King, and that if he should entertain him in his Dominions it might create new disturbances. The Prince having given obedience to the first order, was much surprized to meet with this opposition at his first entrance into those Countries, which he looked upon as the same which would one day be his own. And thereupon consulting only the vehemency of his own great Courage he directed his course to Paris, with Intention to go and Justify himself to the King of France of certain words which he was accused to have

C

spoken

Looked at Florence and at Rome: As soon  
 as he arrived there he addressed him-  
 self to Monsieur Le Tellier, who acquaint-  
 ed the King with the news. But this  
 haughty Monarch who regarded little  
 what Justification he could make, nor  
 having any further occasion to keep his  
 negotiations with the Princes of the House  
 of Lorraine, sent a Captain of his Guards  
 to him with express orders to depart  
 Paris immediately and in 4 days to quit  
 the Kingdom, having one to accompa-  
 ny and conduct him to the Frontiers. So  
 that the Prince, besides the mortification  
 on he received by this Order, had no  
 better Counsel to follow, than to take  
 the shortest way to depart the Kingdom  
 immediately, and return to Vienna. Thi-  
 ther he came with this firm resolution,  
 never to stir from thence, but upon occasions  
 where the Emperors Service should call him.  
 There he was received as usually, that  
 is to say, with all the Honour, and Marks  
 of Esteem that he could expect. His Imperi-  
 al Majesty wisely judging, That all the  
 Mortifications he received from time to  
 time from the Court of France, would  
 serve but to unite him more strongly to his  
 Interest. And the Event made it appear  
 that he was not mistaken. The Emperor,

after

after a little time, bestowed on him one of his Old Regiments of Horse, consisting of 1000 Men; and with this Regiment he made appear *what ought to be expected from him*. He wanted not long an Occasion to signalize himself, the Turks having begun to make Disturbances in Hungary: The Grand Visier passed the River of Raab with a formidable Army, which obliged all the Christian Princes to send their Troops to the Relief of Christendom, and France it self would then be one of the Number. Multitudes of noble and brave young Gentlemen went Volunteers to make their Campaign in Hungary: Prince Charles inflam'd with a desire to signalize himself, was resolv'd not to let slip so fair an occasion, he therefore desired leave of the Emperor to follow his Regiment, but his Imperial Majesty foreseeing there was like to be a brisk Encounter, and that the danger was great in respect of the Inequality of Forces, refused to give the Prince his leave; but this Denial served only as spur to his Martial Passion, and in this occasion his Courage Triumphed over his Prudence; for without saying ought there-to any, he withdrew himself from Vienna, stealing from the Court, without taking

taking so much as leave of the Emperor ; and took post in all hast to General *Montecuculi* that Commanded the Army of the Christians. After the loss of the Fort *Serini*, the Grand *Vizier* caused twenty thousand Turks to pass a little River, which separated the two Armies, by that means to surprize the *Imperialists*, and indeed they were Attack'd with so much Fury, that the Right Wing was forced to give way, which the General perceiving, caused the left Wing to Advance to support the Right. But *Montecuculi* having by the way found the Prince of *Lorraine* at the Head of his Regiment, told him, that in this Conjunction he must be forced to oppose his Regiment to the Fury of the *Turks*, till the left Wing could come up, and that he was very sorry for the danger he saw him necessarily exposed to thereby. But the Prince ravished to find the opportunity which he had sought for with all the vehemency imaginable , told his General, *That he would either lose his Life there, or repulse the Enemy*, adding, *Tho he wanted above 150 of his Horse which were gone to Guard the Forragers, yet he would stay no longer than for his Direct*

ons where to fall on ; which being given, the Prince charged the Enemy with so much vigour that he caused the first *Squadrons* immediately to give ground, but they being sustain'd by fresh *Troops*, he found a tough opposition. However at length, after he had four times made them give way, being seconded by some *French Troops*, he put the *Turks* to the Rout, who betook themselves to *Flight*; leaying above 5000 dead upon the spot, without reckoning those that were drom'd in retreating over the River ; and it may be with truth affirmed, that this *Battle* alone (the good *Success* whereof was due in a great measure to the *Prince of Lorrain*) occasion'd the *Treaty*, which was a while after made between the *Emperor* and the *Ottoman Port*, which notwithstanding lasted not long : In this *Battle* the Prince with his own Hand wrested a *Standard* from a *Turk*, which is to be seen at this day in the *Chappel* of *Nancy*.

Peace being concluded, and the *Prince* having nothing to imploy himself about, the *Crown* of *Poland* happened to be void in the year 1669. This he thought worth his looking after, and the *Emperor* earnestly used his *Interest* in  
 C 3 his

his behalf. The Competitours besides him were the Prince of Conde, and the Duke of Newburgh, who had great Interests in the Diet, and threatned the Poles, in case they preferred any others before them: but to put an end to all their pretensions, the Diet made Choice of one of their own Nation, and Elected *Michael Koribut Wiesznowski* for their King; so that Prince Charles was disappointed of the Crown of Poland, and at the same time lost his Father *D. Francis*, who was snatched away from him by death; after this Dukes decease. *Lewis 14th*, who had a longing desire to possess the remainder of *Lorrain*, drove out thence *D. Charles*, and forced him to seek shelter out of his own Dominions.

The Charge of General of the Cavalry in *Hungary* falling vacant, the Emperour conferred the Honour thereof on the Prince of *Lorrain*: After this in the year 1673. the K. of *Poland*, who had Married *Elenora Maria*, the Emperours Sister, passed from this World to another, and by his Death, left both a Crown and a young and beautiful Queen behind him, which occasioned his Imperial Majesty to have a double prospect, one to sollicite a friend for the Crown



Crown of Poland to be placed on the Prince of Lorrain's head, and the other to have him marry the Queen his sister; The first of these designs was very agreeable to the Prince, and the bounty and good offices of the Emperour towards him, still increased his hopes, altho he had for Competitors the P. of Conde, the P. of Muscovy, P. George of Denmark, the D. of York, P. Vaudemont, the P. of Newburgh, and one of the Princes of Brandenburg. But notwithstanding they were so many, the Crown had in all probability been bestowed on this our Prince, had not France (which was sufficiently acquainted with the mischiefs <sup>it</sup> had done to the House of Lorrain, and consequently 'twas its great interest to obstruct his promotion) used both Money and Credit by its Ambassador the Bp. of Marseilles, to divert the Poles from chusing him. This Minister made so good use of the means which the French ordinarily employ to compass their designs, that he procur'd the Crown to be plac'd on the head of the Grand Marshal Sobietzki, who was proclaimed King, and all the rest excluded. When the P. of Lorrain received the News of it, he could not conceal his resentment against the K. of France,

saying, That tho he was persecuted by him in all places, yet he hop'd he should not always be unfortunate; but that one day he should find an opportunity to be revenged. That which vex'd him the more, was, that having been disappointed of the Crown, he lost his hopes of obtaining the Queen; But thinking nothing at present but of being revenged, and being fully bent upon this humour, he came time enough to make One at the Battle of *Senneffe*, where he endeavour'd to make good his promise; and indeed the *French* were very sensible of it, to their cost. He came out of the Battle full of Glory, and not without danger; for he received a considerable Wound in his head: but this hindered him not from going to joyn the *Imperial Army*, which *Montecuculi* commanded in *Germany*. The *French Army* was commanded by *Marshall Turenne*, who saw not the Battle, which he had intended that day; for having ascended a little hill, the better to observe the Enemy, he no sooner had given forth his Orders, but a Cannon Ball from the *Imperial Camp* struck him off his Horse dead to the ground. The *P. of Lorrain*, who had hopes that day to have ncountred one of the greatest  
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Captains of the Age, was sorry to see himself prevented by so fatal a stroke; but Death, which seem'd at that instant to mow down only the Great, carry'd away also D. Charles of Lorraine, in the 72 year of his age, as he was returning from the defeat of the Marshal de Créquy, at the Battle of *Taverne*; at which time the said Marshal, and the City of *Treves*, fell into the Duke's hands, as a Reward of his Victory. After the Death of D. Charles the 4th, P. Charles his Nephew, took upon him the Name of D. of Lorraine, as sole Heir of his Estate and Rights; yet the French King, at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, scrupled to give him the Name of Duke, and the Title of Brother, as is usual for Sovereign Princes to give to each other, calling him in the Passports which he caused to be dispatch'd to the Dukes Plenipotentiaries, only, My Cousin the Prince of Lorraine But the Emperor, and the States General of the United Provinces, being resolv'd to have Passports in due Form, before they would begin the Conference, oblig'd the French to grant them as the Duke desired, and as they ought to be. The Duke was notwithstanding never the happier for these Concessions; for the Event shew'd, that the Treaty of *Nime-*

guen produc'd no other good to him than the bare Title to which he pretended.

Whilst the *Treaty of Peace* was going on, the Armies were notwithstanding in Action, and the first Exploit which our young Duke perform'd in Germany, was the beating Marshal *Luxembourg* and the taking of *Philipsburgh*. This good success, and 60000 Men, which the D. saw under his command, gave him some hopes then of drawing near his own Country, and the rather for that Marshal *Luxembourg* fled before him. The K. of France supposing some other might be more successful to oppose him, sent the Marshal de *Crequi* the next Campaign, who began to ravage in *Alsatia*, by that means to deprive the Imperialists of all means of subsistence, if they design'd to go any further; but seeing Success and Victory every where attended the D. of Lorraine, the M. de *Crequi* had express Orders from Court, to avoid all hazard, and above all things, to shun coming to a Battle; which the D. of Lorraine being inform'd of, was perswaded this was the time God had ordained to restore to him his Country, and caus'd this Motto to be put into his Standards, *Now or Never*. Thereupon he march'd forward, and took in the Castle of *Dilligheim*, which

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surrendered at discretion, and sent a Detachment to do the like to a little Town call'd Salsburg, which the Governour, upon their Approach, set fire to, and retired with the Garrison into the Castle. The D. of Lorraine being provoked at this Action, refused to grant them quarter, but caused most of them to be put to the Sword; and seeing all places submitted to him wherever he went, and that he commanded all the Country along the River, he resolv'd, for the finishing his design, to seek out his Enemies, and fight them. As soon as the French saw the Imperialists draw towards them, they passed the River with much precipitation, and the Duke did the same at their heels, and encamped within half a League of them, but by misfortune there proved to be a Wood, upon a rising ground, between the two Armies, by means whereof the M. de Crequi, who was re-inforced with Ten good Squadrons of the King's Household Troops, had an Opportunity of posting himself upon a little Hill near Morville, where with great diligence he raised some Batteries with his Cannon, to hinder the Imperialists from coming at him, and intrenched himself so well, that it was

almost impossible to force his Camp. The D. of Lorrain finding nothing to be done there, retir'd back, and re-pass the River, and march'd towards Metz, in his way seizing the Fort of Espli, and pillaging the Town of Mouson, and perpetually alarm'd the Duke de Crequi, during the whole Campaign of the year 1677. the French not daring to show themselves while the Imperialists continued in the Field; but no sooner were they entred into Winter-Quarters, but the M. de Crequi laid Siege to Fribourg, on the 10th day of November, which the Governour, who, it was plain, was corrupted by the French, surrendered in six days time, without waiting the Duke of Lorrain's Arrival, who was marching to its relief. The taking of this Town ended the Campaign on both sides, and the Winter, which is usually the season to think of accommodation, renewed the Conferences at Nimeguen, with greater Application than ever: for the French were afraid lest the D. of Lorrain should make his way into his own Countrey, where his Subjects were all ready to receive him with open Arms. And that he might be comprehended in the General Peace,

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the *Plenipotentiaries*, as we have said, had their *Passports* in two different Forms: But the *French Ambassadors*, who had Order to consent to nothing upon the account of *Lorrain*, started all Objections that a mind designing Evasions could suggest to them, even to an obstinate refusal to own the Dukes Ministers, but on condition that at the same time the *Imperial Plenipotentiaries* should admit to the Conference those of the *Bp of Strasbourg*, a Dependant of the Empire, and one that was born a Subject to the Emperour; when at the same time the D. of *Lorrain* was able to prove his Sovereign Authority derived from 65 Dukes, his Predecessors. But after a great deal of charges, this whole affair was reduced to Two Propositions; which the Council of *France* sent to *Nimwegen* one after the other: the first of which was, to restore him agreeable to the *Pyrenean Treaty*; the other, to restore him to all his Rights, except *Nancy* and *Marsal*, the Sovereignty of which the *French* would not quit; and the ways and passages mentioned in the Treaty of the year 1661. The Duke refused to accept either the one or the other, because thereby he should have deprived

ved himself of the best part of his  
 Countrey, and of the Communication  
 between one Town and another, by the  
 4 high Roads which the French would  
 keep; and his Plenipotentiaries declared,  
 That the Duke, *their Mr.* would sooner be to-  
 tally deprived of all his Countrey, expecting  
 redress, and a better Fortune from his Arms,  
 than to regain a part upon such hard condi-  
 tions. But tho he was unhappy on one side,  
 he beheld on the other some glimmer-  
 ings of a better Fortune, by the Empe-  
 rour's consenting to his Marriage with  
 the Q. Dowager of Poland, sister to his  
 Imperial Majesty. Yet as times of re-  
 joicing are usually attended with some  
 sorrowful occasion or other, so it hap-  
 ned that at this juncture of time the  
 Duke was in danger to have lost his  
 life, by a fall which he had into the  
 Ditch at *Philipsburgh*, where as he was  
 going over the Bridg he unfortunately  
 set his foot upon a Plank which being  
 loose and unnailed threw him down to  
 the bottom of the ditch; not without  
 suspicion that the Governour held cor-  
 respondence with the French who might  
 be supposed to lay this snare against  
 his life, to rid themselves of him be-  
 fore he had any Heir. The Govern-  
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nour, for not giving him notice of the danger, was arrested and sent prisoner to Vienna, but matters had been so closely managed that it was impossible to convict him. As soon as the Duke was a little recovered of the hurt he had received by his fall, he departed to Newstadt where the Imperial Court staid for him, to consummate the marriage, which was performed with all imaginable honour on the Emperours part; and his Imperial Majesty upon this occasion gave his brother in law so many marks of his good affection and love, that the Duke was transported therewith, and it made him for that time forget all his misfortunes and sufferings, and to reckon that day to be the beginning of future happiness. His marriage was no sooner ended but he was called upon to put on his Armour and prepare himself to make the Campaign upon the Rhyne for the year 1678, the Treaty of Nimeguen not being yet concluded. As soon as the Campaign began the Duke was of opinion to attempt the regaining of Friburgh; but the Marf. De Grequi knew so well how to take all advantages of the ground, that he both secured the

Town.



Town, and avoided a Battle; However the Duke made complaint to the Imperial Court of two things, especially, one that he was not furnished with money sufficient to carry on this siege, the other, that the officers did not show readiness enough to fight: So that the Campaign passed onely in slight Skirmishes and taking of Prisoners on both sides. The War ending with the peace which was concluded between the Emperour and France in the beginning of the year 1679. The Duke received no benefit thereby because he would not ratify what was projected on his behalf, and waiting a more favourable opportunity and better time for his affairs, he retired to *Vienna* to his new Consort, being strongly perswaded that the peace would be of no long continuance. Indeed *Lewis* the 14th who could not contain himself within just bounds, some few years after had got it into his head, that the Imperial dignity had been too long confined to the House of *Austria*, and that the Crown of *France* had a right to pretend to it ever since *Charlemaign*; His Imperial Majesty living therefore longer

longer than he wished, he took up a resolution to force him thence by Arms, and began with the seizing of *Strasburgh*, corrupting the Magistrates of the Town, who opened the gates to him at the approach of his Army and the Marquis de *Louvois* : After this the French sent an Ambassadour to *Constantinople* to make a League with the Ottoman Court against the Emperour, and to oblige the Grand Seignior to break the Truce that was between them two years before it was to have expired, he represented to them that in the condition the affairs of the Empire was, the Port might without opposition wholly possess themselves of the Lower *Hungary* and extend its dominion even to *Vienna* it self. The French promising them that if they met with any brisk opposition, they would give a diversion upon the *Rhine*, and to facilitate this the better, would cause the Emperours own Subjects to take up Arms against him. For this purpose the Court of *France* spurred on the *Jesuits* to persecute the Protestants in *Hungary* and *Silesia*, to take from them their publick exercises and demolish their Churches, which obliged these

these poor persecuted people to have recourse to Prince *Abasti*, who sent Count *Teckely* to them with some forces to secure them from having their Throats cut by the *Rabble*, whom the Reverend Fathers, the *Jesuits*, had stirred up against them. At length the Protestants finding themselves not strong enough to stem the Tyde, which was like to have undoubtedly swallowed them up, were obliged to put themselves under the protection of the Grand *Seignior*, who being strengthened by his new Alliance with the French King *Lewis* the 14th, failed not to lay hold of this advantage, and to make use of these new troubles, by improving the protection which the *Ottoman* Court was going to give to the *Hungarian* Malecontents to enlarge his Dominions further into Christendom; on the other hand the Grand *Vizier* was not forgotten by the French Ambassador, but solicited both by promises and presents, to obtain of him that an Army might be sent into *Hungary* under pretence of succouring the *Malecontents*, which the Port had taken into its protection: The French well knowing that was the only means left to get  
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the Truce between the two Empires broken. The Grand Seignor who was at first something scrupulous of unjustly breaking of it before it was expired, yet suffered himself at length to be perswaded by his Grand Masti whom the French Emissaries had by presents corrupted, and ordered the Grand Vizier to send as secretly as he could some small relief to Count Tockely; and because the Emperours Council represented to him the dangerous consequences which this beginning would have, if it was not in time provided against, his Imperial Majesty sent an Envoy to the Port, to renew the Truce, while the French Ministers were labouring not only to hinder it, but to break that which was not yet expired: They had no great difficulty to attain this design of theirs, for that, the Grand Seignor and Grand Vizier were much bent upon it. The French Levellers were as so many secret springs that gave motion to the Army of the Infidels, which was very numerous, to enter into Christendom with design to besiege Vienna; The Emperour being advertised of what passed, with as much diligence and speed as he could, gathered

gathered together the few Troops he had to oppose this impetuous Torrent which came rowling down upon him apace. His Imperial Majesty took a review of them himself near *Presburgh*, and gave the Duke of *Lorrain* the command of them, declaring him Generalissimo, of the Imperial Army: The Duke to begin with some action that might be considerable, went to lay siege to *Newhemsel*, and had undoubtedly carried it, had not the *Grand Vizier*, who had with him an Army of two hundred thousand men doubled his pace to relieve it: At his approach the Duke was obliged to quit his design and to put himself upon the defensive, after he had thrown in fresh succours into *Raab* and *Commorra*, and went and posted himself with the rest of his Army in the Island of *Schutz* to observe the Enemies march; the two Armies by this means were separated by a River for fear of surprise: The Duke having no more than fourscore thousand men with him, was informed that the *Turks* designed to march directly to *Vienna*, and that they might keep him shut up in that Island whilst they besieged the

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the Town; so that he took up a Resolution to decamp, and go and post himself under the Cannon of this City. But during this march, two things fell out very unhappily, one was, that 6000 Hungarians, which were in the Emperor's Service, under the Command of Count Dralkovitz and Count Budiani, deserted, and went over to the *Male-contentes*. The other was, that the Cavalry having been informed of the cruel barbarities that were every where committed by the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and that they gave no Quarter, were so terrify'd that at the approach of this cruel Enemy, they disbanded themselves, and passing a River, left the Foot alone, whilst the Duke, who was in despair, with the rest of the Officers, exhorted the remainder of the Army to stand to it, till they could make an honourable Retreat together. The *Turks* fell upon the Rear, and plundered the Carriages, which began to put the Imperial Army into a great terror and consternation.

In this so great confusion and disorder, the best course the Duke had to take, was to save his *Infantry*, whom the Enemies having already fallen upon, had cut several of them in pieces.

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For this purpose, driven as it were by despair, he took his Sabre in his hand, and spoke to all those that were about him to do the like, and follow him. The Foot being rid of their Baggage, and animated by the Example of their General, pierced their way through the Infidels Army: which were busy in preserving the Spoil they had taken, and threw themselves into the Island of Leopoldstadt, under the Cannon of Vienna, where they were much surpris'd to find their Horse again, that had left them; who told them, They had only taken the opportunity to march before them.

The Grand Vizier, who was resolv'd to do something considerable, that would make a noise, with an Army of 200000 Men, began to besiege Vienna, July 13. 1683. The Emperor was got out of it beforehand, and retir'd to Passau. The Jesuits, who had kindled the fire, were willing to follow his Imperial Majesty, but the People stopped their Chariots, and would not suffer them to go out of the Town, telling them, That since they were the cause of all their miseries, they should perish there, as well as themselves.

The Duke of Zorain finding that if he

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continued shut up with his Army in the Island of *Leopoldstadt*, he was in danger to be ruin'd, without doing any good to the Town, as soon as the Enemy approached, caused Bridges to be laid over the River, and retir'd on the other side the *Danube*, after an hot Engagement with a great body of *Turks* and *Tartars*, who came to dispute with him the passage of the Bridge. I shall not here give a particular Relation of all that pass'd during the 2 Monrths which this siege lasted, nor speak of the K. of *Poland's* March, to which, as well as to the great care and vigilance of the D. of *Lorrain*, was owing the safety of this important Place, the main Bulwark of *Christendom*. I shall only say, that during the time of this long siege, our illustrious *Hero*, expecting relief from the *Christian Princes*, did his utmost to oblige the besieged to maintain the Place, sending Soldiers from time to time that swam to the Town with Letters to the Governour Count *Staremburg*, to give him an account of affairs, and of the marching of Forces to their Relief. During this Interval, the Duke had twice Rencounters with Count *Tecsky*, beat him, took his Baggage, and some

some of his Colours and Standards  
 burnt the Bridge which the Count had  
 made over the River *Waag*, and there-  
 by shut up the Town of *Presbourg*,  
 which was minded to have surrendred  
 to the *Male-contents*, with whom the  
 small Army of the *Imperialists* had often  
 Skirmishes, and by the Duke's diligence  
 and care the *Grand Vizier* was hindred  
 from receiving fresh supplies. He sent  
 also Courier after Courier, to the K. of  
*Poland*, desiring him to hasten his March,  
 representing to him, that the Town  
 was in great Extremity. No sooner was  
 he informed, that the Succours drew  
 near, but his Highness caused the Im-  
 perial Army to advance, and joyn'd  
 the Poles, without any hindrance on the  
*Turks* part. This happy beginning oc-  
 casion'd the King for some time to be-  
 trust him with the management of the  
 whole Christian Army, which consist-  
 ed of above 10000 Men; and he led  
 them so safe away, that the Enemy  
 could not prevent his coming within  
 view, and beginning the Battle, which  
 for 3 hours time was very bloody on  
 both sides. The Duke, who had told the  
 King when the Battle began, *That he*  
*went to conquer or die*, signaliz'd himself  
 in

in an extraordinary manner upon this Occasion, both for *his Valour and Conduct*: And indeed never had any Prince a fairer occasion to signalize himself in than this was; but Night coming on, robb'd the Conquerours, not of the glory of the *Triumph* but of the pleasure to behold their *vanquish'd Enemies* falling before them. The *Turks* betook themselves to flight during the Nights obscurity, and left the Conquerors the Field strew'd with dead carcases, and wounded persons, and all their Artillery, their Tents, Baggage, Provisions, Ammunition, and the great Standard of *Mahomet*, with a vast deal of Wealth and Treasure found in their Tents. Thereupon the D. of *Lorraine* sent to congratulate the K. of *Poland*, who return'd him answer, that it was to him that the glory of the day was due. The relief of *Vienna* was the beginning of the Success which the Duke had ever afterwards over the *Infidels*. The first thing that was done after the Battle, was the taking of the Fort of *Barkam*, where there was a great slaughter made on both sides, the *Turks* having there rallied their Forces together after the rout; and 'tis reported, that they lost more Men in that rencounter than they did

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when the siege of *Vienna* was raised. After this, both the Town and Castle of *Gran* follow'd the Fate of *Barkam* ; and the Conquest of these 2 places happily finished the Campaign of the year 1683. which was fatal to the Grand Vizier *Cara Mustapha*, whose Head paid for the ill success of his Arms against the Christians.

The next Campaign, the D. of *Lorraine* having to do with a New *Vizier*, took *Vicegrade*, even before the *Turks* were got in the Field. This success was a while after followed with a Victory obtained over the *Bassa of Buda*, and the taking the Towns of *Weitsen* and *Pest* at the same instant.

The *Turks* being in some fear for so important and strong a place as *Buda* was, they assembled the gross of their Army there, resolving to fix there, and resolutely expect the Christians. The D. of *Lorraine*, who had information thereof, and designed the taking of that place, march'd directly towards the Enemy and gave Battle to the *Seraskier*, who was not able to maintain himself against that Vigour with which the Christians attackt him. He betook himself to flight, leaying above 5000 men up-

upon the spot, with a great number of Prisoners; his Baggage, Artillery, and his Standards were left to the D. of Lorraine as a reward of his Victory. Notwithstanding *this Loss*, the Town seem'd unconcerned, and the *Bassa* who commanded in it, made so vigorous a defence, that the Christians, after they had lain 3 months before it, were forc'd to quit the siege, not being able to hinder the *Serasquier*, who was near hand with New Troops, from throwing in *Recruits and Provisions into the Town*. That which contributed to this Misfortune, was a distemper which seiz'd on the D. of Lorraine, during the time of the siege, occasioned by the many and great Fatigues he underwent night and day, tho the command of the Army was put by him into very good hands. But when the General is changed, designs are often changed also. The Siege being rais'd, and *Pest* demolished, the *Imperialists* took themselves to Winter-quarters, where several distempers occasion'd by the badness of their diet, after such fatigues, carry'd off multitudes of them. Notwithstanding the D. of Lorraine open'd the Campaign following, which was the year 1685. with the siege of *New-*



*Heusel*, as also did the *Turks* with that of *Gran*, which oblig'd the D. of *Lorraine* to leave a Blockade upon the place, and to march immediately with 30000 Men to the relief of *Gran*. The *Serafquier*, who had double the Number of Forces, left the siege to give the Christians Battle, waiting for them in a very advantageous Post, betwixt two hills covered with Wood, having a *Morasse* before him, stretching as far as the *Danube*. But *Gran* being relieved, and the siege raised, the D. of *Lorraine* made no great haste to pass the *Morasse*, which was between the 2 Armies, willing rather that the *Turks* should undergo the labour and hazard of passing it first. For this purpose the D. of *Lorraine* feign'd a Retreat; the *Turks* fail'd not to follow him, and the Christians wheeling about on a sudden, fell on pell, mell and the fight was oiten renewed; for the *Turks*, who presently fled at the less disorder that hapned among them, rallied again also very readily, and renewed the fight afresh, as vigorously as before but at length being forced to give way they fled in good earnest, and left 300 dead upon the place, betwixt 20 and 30 pieces of Cannon, great Number

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Bombs, and other Ammunition; above 40 Standards fell also into the Victors hands, which the D. of Lorrain sent to the *Emperour*. The effect of this Battle was the taking of *Newheusel* by Storm. After the fight, when the *Serasquier* retired under the Cannon of *Buda*, this remarkable passage hap'ned unto him, the *Bassa* of the place, when he saw him draw near, caused some Cannon Bullets to be discharged against him, and sent to tell him, *That the Grand Seignior had sent him at the head of his Army to fight the Christians, and not to come and sculk himself under the Cannon of the Town.* This General, covered with shame by these reproaches, returned back into the field, resolving to fight the Christians; tho he died in the attempt. But the *Ottoman Port*, which never *lozes* those that are unfortunate, and usually makes the Generals suffer for their *misfortune*, for fear lest particular mens miscarriage should become general, sent Orders to strangle the *Serasquier*, who was notwithstanding reputed a *very good Commander*; So that the *Loss* which the *Turks* had of this person, was an *Advantage* to the *Christians*.

The Reputation, Victories, and the ve-

*by Name alone of the D. of Lorrain, had*  
*strucken his Enemies with such asto-*  
*nishment, that the Grand Seignior, nor*  
*the Vizier, could scarce find any one*  
*that would take upon him the charge*  
*to command the Army. The first to*  
*whose Lot it fell to do so, was one Soly-*  
*man, a Bassa of reputation in Poland. This*  
*Person being arrived at the Port, and*  
*the Sultan proposing to him to under-*  
*take the Command of his Army in Hungary,*  
*the Bassa cast himself at his feet, desiring*  
*to be excus'd, alledging for Reason,*  
*That the Ottoman Forces were Troops whol-*  
*ly dismayed; that the General of the Christi-*  
*ans was so fortunate and successful in his En-*  
*terprizes, that there wanted no more than his*  
*first appearance to vanquish and put a whole*  
*Army to the rout; that his continual Victo-*  
*ries had made him fearless, and that thereby,*  
*let matters be managed, how they would, he*  
*could not end the Campaign without the loss*  
*of his head; He therefore intreated his*  
*Highness rather to sentence him to death*  
*immediately than to send him to Hungary*  
*under the Grand Vizier, who having him-*  
*self fail'd of his duty in many particulars, was*  
*the sole cause of the ill success of the last*  
*Campaign; adding, That he would however*  
*accept of the charge which the Sultan would*  
*have*

have committed to him, if so be his Highness would be pleased to go himself in person into the field, as his Predecessors had done. Solyman managed the matter so well, that the Sultan, after he had considered of it, deposed the Vizier, and placed this Bassa in his room.

The D. of Lorrain had a great mind to Buda, tho on the other side it appear'd to him a matter of impossibility, there being then 10000 Men in the place, and a Governour that was undaunted, who was firmly resolv'd to defend it to the last drop of his blood. He was a Renegado, and in his youth had born arms among the Christians. Nevertheless, since it was necessary that this place should be taken, and there would be no less difficulties to do it the next Campaign, the D of Lorrain resolv'd to attack it, and got the Emperour, and his Council to approve of his design. The Bassa who commanded there, caused it to be forthwith published throughout the Town, That whoever should but speak of Capitulating, should be immediately hanged, which was accordingly done to some of the Janizaries, who had talked a little too freely. As soon as the Christians drew near, he took care to turn out all unprofitable mouths, that could only serve to

eat up their provisions, and to send the richest of their moveables towards *Belgrade*, but to his great misfortune all this wealth fell into the hands of the Christian Army : I shall not here enumerate the particulars of this famous siege, but only say, that there was no sort of danger or hazard whereto the Duke did not expose himself, oftentimes presenting himself with great courage at the foot of the breach, to animate the Soldiers, and to exhort them not to flinch, notwithstanding the great firing which the besieged made incessantly upon them. One day this brave General returned with a wound in his leg, which hindred him not however from continuing to perform the office and duty of his place to the end : And after two Months and a halfs siege, he carried the Town by storm in the very fight of the enemies Army, which was 140 Thousand strong, commanded by their new *Vizier* : But it was not till after the *Bassa* who commanded there was killed in the Breach, where he fought more like a Lion than a man. The Duke found therein 400 peices of Cannon and 60 Mortars, with all things necessary

necessary for its defence. The loss of this place was of great consequence to the *Turks*, and struck such a terror into their Army, that they retired in the night without doing or attempting any thing against the Christians, who were extremely harassed by so long a siege. On the other side, the Duke of *Lorrain* taking the advantage of his good success, marched with the best of his Troops towards the fort of *Esseck*, in his way took *Five-Churches*, *Darda* and *Kapofware*, and then the Fort of *Esseck*, burnt a part of that famous Bridge which contains in length eight Thousand five hundred and 65 paces, and 17 in breadth. The tenth of *August* following the Duke of *Lorrain* fought that famous Battle near *Mohatz*, which brought the *Turkish* affairs into every low condition, and almost disabled them from doing any thing more for the future; for besides 12000 men which they lost upon the place, they left above 90 pieces of Canon, divers Mortars, and all their provisions in general, and their Baggage, Carriages, Camels and Elephants behind them; in the *Grand Viziers* Tent was found besides, above two Millions in Gold and Jewels.



Jewels, and every where about was to be seen the field covered with dead bodies: The Emperor was so overjoyed at the news, that he writ a Letter of thanks to the Duke with his own hand.

The D. of *Lorrain* having extended the Frontiers of the Empire as far as the Bridge of *Esseck*, did not think it convenient to go any further at that time, but marched towards *Transylvania*, by reason Prince *Abassi* had declared for the Port, by a particular Agreement, which was but ill performed on either side, for this Countrey afterwards put it self into the protection of the Emperor: The Winter ensuing the Duke of *Lorrains* great successes occasioned a great revolution in the *Ottoman Empire*; It cost the new *Grand Vizier* his life, and *Sultan Mahomet* the 4th his Throne, and his brother *Soliman* (as is well known) was taken from a prison where he had been detained for 40 yeats, and set in his place upon the Throne, but this Prince was more fit to have supplied the Office of the *Mufti* then of *Sultan*, for during his whole Imprisonment he had spent his time only in the study of *Mahomets Alchoran*: The first news he received after his being mounted

ed on the Throne, was the taking of *Agrea* by the Christians; this loss was a sudden surprize to him, and not knowing which way to appease the troubles which daily sprung up in his Dominions, and fearing to meet with the same measure his Predecessour did, he bethought himself of taking a quite opposite course to what his brother *Mahomet* the 4th had done; and openly declared that he condemn'd the breaking of the Truce by his Predecessour before the time of its expiration, and to make amends for that unfaithful dealing which the Port had made appear upon this occasion, he was not ashamed to offer a peace to the Emperour, thereby to stop the effusion of *Ottoman* blood. But these good intentions made no impression at the Court of *Vienna*, where they would not hearken to a peace in the prosperous condition the Emperours affairs were in, but upon Terms very disadvantageous to the Port; However this did not discourage the new *Sultan*, he resolved to send his Envoys to *Vienna* as soon as he heard of the taking of *Belgrade* which his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* carried by storm, while the Duke of *Lorraine* lay

ay sick at *Vienna*, and was soliciting the Emperour to hearken to the proposals of peace which the *Ottoman* Port made him ; but all signified nothing, since the Directors of his Imperial Majesties conscience had other things in view, pretending, as they were pleased to say, to plant the Christian faith in *Constantinople*, and to say *Mass* in the principal *Mosque* called *Sr. Sophia*.

The death of the old Arch-Bishop of *Cologne*, and the earnest endeavours which the King of *France* used to get the Cardinal of *Furstenburgh* into the Arch-bishoprick, began to open their eyes at the Court of *Vienna*, after that they were more favourably inclined to the Duke of *Lorrains* advice for a Truce with the Port, to the intent that the Emperour might with all his force oppose the *French* King, who was then beyond all contradiction more dangerous than the *Turk*, pretending no less then him to the *Universal Monarchy* : These considerations put together, I say, caused the Emperour to determine the sending the Duke of *Lorrain* to *Buda*, there to hear what proposals the *Turkish* Envoys, who were on their way, had to make ; But as soon as the Duke of *Lorrain* had begun

begun the Treaty in hopes of bringing  
 it to a happy conclusion, he happened  
 unfortunately to fall sick again, and  
 his fever continuing upon him, he was  
 forced to be carried to *Insprugh* that he  
 might be near the *Queen* his Consort ;  
 the Treaty being by this means broken  
 off at *Buda*, the Envoys were conducted  
 to *Presburgh*, but the Emissaries of  
*France* plaid their part so well, that this  
 place proved rather a prison to the En-  
 voys then a place of freedom for nego-  
 tiations : The *French* King who fore-  
 saw well enough the dangerous condi-  
 tion into which this Truce would have  
 precipitated him, lest no stone unturned  
 to obstruct its taking effect, and seeing  
 the Cardinals hopes of *Cologne* prove  
 abortive, he resolved that he might  
 encourage the *Turk* to continue the  
 War, to march to his assistance ; And  
 in the year 1688 broke the League  
 which had been agreed on betwixt the  
 Emperour and him, and performed  
 his promise to *Sultan Mahomet* the 4th,  
 and began with the taking of *Philips-  
 burgh* upon the 29<sup>h</sup> day of *October*  
 1688. after the Trenches had been open-  
 ed 23 days : This Rupture being a  
 thing that was odious to the whole  
 world,

World, the *French* King and the *Sultan* both having been equally guilty of breach of faith, and of making an end of the Truce before the time, the first was willing for decency sake, and to cover his perfidiousness to observe some bounds, and for that end caused a Declaration to be published, wherein he offered to restore *Philipsburgh* in the condition it was in before, and also *Friburgh* demolished, so that the Emperour would agree to prefer Cardinal *Furstembergh* to the Electorship of *Cologne*, and to change the 20 years Truce into a perpetual peace. This was to the intent he might be able to keep by consent what had been violently usurped by him, and gotten by no other right but that he which is strongest can pretend to : The Emperour and Empire not being able by any means to consent to an offer, which to speak modestly, would have robbed them of the sixth part of the Empire, it was necessary for them all together to think of defending themselves against *France*. And whereas the Court of *Vienna* reposing with entire confidence upon the faith of a Truce which was but just in a manner concluded, had turned the whole

whole force of the Empire against the *Turks*, the *French* gained thereby an opportunity of ravaging the Countrey, and of taking into their possession without scarce any resistance the Palatinate, and the places along the *Rhine*, and to extend their contributions a great length, choosing for themselves the best winter Quarters that could be got, where all from the General to the meanest Soldier behaved themselves with utmost cruelty and barbarity, such as was never before practised by any Christian Army, striving thereby to imitate the *Turks* and *Tartars* their Confederates. But Heaven, which seemed resolved to stop this Torrent in the midst of its course, suffered such a sad scene of affairs to appear in *England*, as obliged the *English* to apply themselves to a Protector, to deliver them from that insupportable yoke which *James II.* was going to impose upon them by the counsel and assistance of *Lewis XIV.* who expected, in requital, to make use of the Forces of *K. James*, his Ally, to bring in subjection under him the 17 Provinces of the *Low Countries*, and afterwards all *Germany* and the *Empire*. The P. of *Orange* therefore, as the next Heir to the Crown of *England*, was sent



sent for to accomplish so great a Work; and the whole world are witnesses how well he acquitted himself thereof; in-  
 somuch that K. *James* being convinced in his own Conscience of his *male-administration*, abdicated the Crown and Scepter, which the *English* with great Joy offered to their Deliverer. This so sudden and seasonable a change in *England*, was, as it were, the beginning of *Europe's* deliverance. Her Fetters were broken off by this unexpected stroke, which was given by the divine hand for the taming of *France*, and chastising it for all those calamities where-with she has oppressed the World; For this so necessary and seasonable Revolution raised up the fallen courages of most of the Princes of *Europe*, and gave a staggering blow to the Partizans of *France*.

As soon as the *Turkish* Envoys had understood that the *French* King was coming to the assistance of the *Sultan*, their Master, and had declared War against the *Emperour*, they in their turn started so many *New Objections*, relating to the Truce between the 2 Empires, that several *Months* pass'd without any effect. As on the one side the *D. of Lorrain* was  
 much

much troubled that he could not bring the *Truce to a conclusion*, so on the other side he saw some reason to rejoice at the Rupture which the *French* had made, because it opened to him a way of returning into his own Dominions; and the rather, because the *Pope, the Emperour, England, Spain, and the rest of the Confederates*, were zealous to restore him. Such charming hopes contributed much to promote his Highness's health, which he had continued deprived of, for several Months at *Insprugh*. As soon as he was recovered, the *Emperor's Council* seeing he had been so gloriously successful in *Hungary*, were for continuing him there, and to have the *Emperor* send some other General upon the *Rhine*. But that being not the way to *Lorrain*, he was no sooner arrived at *Vienna*, but making it appear that his Presence was necessary on the side of *France*, the Council chang'd their resolution, and the *Emperour* receiving informations of the great Exploits which *Pr. Lewis of Baden* had but newly performed in *Bosnia*, his Imperial Majesty resolved, that this Prince should command in the *Upper Hungary*, and the *D. of Lorrain* upon the *Rhine*. The Duke therefore upon carried not long before he got there,  
and

and quickly made the Effects of his presence appear; for the *French* immediately quitted several places they were in, having first rifled them, and pillaged all they could find, keeping only some of the most considerable places, such as *Phillipsburgh*, *Mentz*, *Bonn*, and *Keysermaert*. Several other Towns which had opened their Gates to the *French*, and pay'd Contribution, to avoid being plundered, amongst which were *Worms*, *Spire*, *Oppenheim*, and divers other, were nevertheless plundered without mercy by the *French Soldiers*, and made to experience all that the rage and cruelty of these *New Tartars* were able to invent; for they spared neither Church, nor Relicks, no, not the *Virgins* that had consecrated themselves to the service of God, but made it in a few daystime, of one of the most flourishing Countries of Europe, a dismal and amazing *Wilderness*. The Ages to come will hardly believe that a King who calls himself the most *Christian*, has suffered his Forces to commit such barbarities and horrid cruelties.

It seems as if Heaven sent the *D. of Lorraine* on that side to deliver so many miserable people, that wandred naked thro' the *Woods* and *Mountains*, dispoyl'd of all  
they

they had, and depriv'd even of *ordinary* Justenance, and to restore the 2 Electors of Cologne and Mentz to their Countrey; for so he promis'd them, not to *sheath* his Sword till he had establish'd them in their respective Diocesses; and he perform'd his promise; for as soon as the Elector of Brandenburg had taken Keyserwaert, the D. of Lorrain laid siege to Mentz, which place the Marq. d'Uxelles had in all points regularly fortified, and placed a great Garrison therein, by whose assistance this Governour defended himself bravely during the whole siege; and it may be truly affirmed, that the frequent and manifold Sallies which the besieged made, often 3 times a day, within 2 hours one after the other, with Drums beating, and Ensigns displayed, gave the besiegers much Employment. But as the defence was vigorous, the attack was much more, so that after the Trenches had been 6 Weeks opened, the Town yielded on Terms, and the Duke found time enough to be at the siege of Bon, which defended it self with much Obstinacy, altho. the Bombs had reduced it to an heap of Rubbish within 2 days after it began to be *bombarded*; and to take it, the D. of

*Lorrain* was necessitated to besiege it in due form: but at length he made himself Master thereof, *Octob. 12. 1689.* The taking hereof ended the Campaign for this year, and the D<sup>y</sup> of *Lorrain* resolv'd for *Vienna*, to make his report to the Emperor of what he had done upon the *Rhine*: He chose to go by *Ratisbonne*, where he had some consultation with the Diet about his restoration to his own Countrey. This Prince never saw himself so near to it as at this time, and believ'd he was now going to triumph over his mortal Enemy, and flatter'd himself, that *Victory* would not forsake him in so brave a way, but that she would attend him into the heart of his Dominions, as she had hitherto done, not thinking that *Death* was so near at his heels, and that the fatal sister was now cutting the Thread of his Life. This Great Man, like *Moses*, saw a far off the Land of Promise, but enter'd not therein.

The 17th of April the D. of *Lorrain* arrived at *Wells*, in his way from *Innsprugh*; the next day having gotten up by break of day, to continue his Journey to *Vienna*, he would needs go to *Maß* in the *Capuchins Church* there, before he departed. While he was there, he was taken ill with a kind of a *Catarrh*, which oblig'd

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lig'd him to put off his Journey for that time. After he was return'd to the Count *de Montregiers* House, where his Lodgings were, he took some *Physick*, and after that some *Possiet drink*, which the *Capuchins* had got ready for him; then he caused himself to be blooded; but his Distemper increasing, he sent for the *Capuchins*; the Superior of them sent Father *Celsus* to compliment him, and in his Name to assure him, *That their whole Body took part with him in his distemper.* The Father coming in to him at 9 in the morning, the Duke intreated him not to leave him; within a moment after his pains increased; at 10 a clock he rose out of his bed, endeavouring to get some respite, and gave Orders to bring more of the *Capuchins* to him. He dispatcht an Express to *Vienna*, to fetch one of the *Emperor's Physicians*. An hour after, the D. of *Lorraine* being led to his Bed by 2 *Capuchins*, laid himself down again, and in so doing, he twice or thrice kissed the Cross which Father *Celsus* held in his hand, saying, *I see that which rejoyces me intirely; and having whisper'd something to this Father, I beseech you, said he, do not leave me, for I perceive plainly that I shall not see the end*  
of



*of the World*: These were the last words  
 that were distinctly uttered by Him: His  
 Defluxion growing worse, the Emperors  
*Physician in Ordinary*, that resided in  
*Wells*, caused him to be let Blood; the  
 Duke made a sign with his hand to  
 bring eight other *Capuchins* to him, and  
 as soon as they were come, he ordered  
 them, as well as by broken Expressions  
 he had ability, to sing the *Officium De-*  
*funtorum* for him, which being perform-  
 ed, the *Capuchins* all departed the room  
 except two; and not being able to deli-  
 ver his mind by Speech, He made a sign  
 for Paper and Ink, which being accord-  
 ingly brought, he wrote three Memo-  
 rials; in one of which he made Confes-  
 sion of his sins; in another, recommend-  
 ed to the Emperor the Care of the Queen  
 his Wife, and his Children; and by the  
 last he intreated his Wife to take care of  
 his Children and Servants, and to cause  
 Mass to be said for his Soul; He also writ  
 upon another Paper, something re-  
 lating to the Empire, which two last  
 he delivered to Father *Celsus*, who lent  
 them forthwith to the Emperor, by the  
*Baron de Tagger*; after which the Duke  
 was seiz'd with an Apoplexy, and then en-  
 tering into his last Agonies, he continued  
 struggling

strugling with Death till four in the afternoon, at which time he quietly yielded up the Ghost; his body being opened his Intrails were found to be very sound, and his Head full of Phlegmatick Humours: This fatal stroke occasion'd no less joy to *France*, than it caus'd grief and trouble to all *Europe* besides; for as much as this Prince made mighty steps towards bringing down the Pride of *France*: And altho *Lewis* the 14<sup>th</sup> speaking of him one day, said, *That he knew well enough how to curb this swaggering Hector*, yet was he notwithstanding much afraid of him, and it is not without reason suspected that the *French* Emissaries contributed to the hastning his End by means of a *Valet de Chambre* of their Nation, it being an undoubted Maxim that an Usurper does his ut most, and slips no opportunity to catch and destroy not only him whom he has dispossessed, but his whole generation also: This truth is sufficiently confirm'd by what we have since seen, I mean the design laid against the K. of *England's* Life, and against the D. of *Savoys*, which gives, I say, great insipitions of *France* being guilty of the D. of *Lorraines* Death, who was its irreconcilable Enemy, and who was then just  
ready

ready to Attack it, it being manifest that the moment before his Death he was the only person she fear'd most; The D. of *Lorraine* at his death, left behind him four hopeful young Princes, who treading in their Fathers steps, 'tis hop'd will one day revenge the wrongs he in person suffered, so that the *French* have this more to afflict them, that for one Enemy they have lost, they'll possibly have four: D. *Leopold* the Eldest, being the Heir of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, as soon as he shall be of Age to put on Armour, will no doubt manifest himself a Son worthy of so great an Hero, and will not lose any opportunity to rescue his Estates out of the hands of him who keeps them contrary to all right and justice, if the *Confederates* do it not before, in pursuance of the Promises made to the late Duke his Father, that they would never lay down Arms, till he was restor'd to the *Dutchy* of *Lorraine*: For this purpose it is to be hop'd that Providence will continue the good Union that is betwixt the *Confederates*, and preserve the K. of *England* against all the attempts of *France*, that so having Triumphantly finished the War, he may be able to restore each to his Rights, shut up *Lewis* the 14th within his

his antient bounds, put him into a condition, if it be possible, not to be able to make any more attempts against his Neighbours, and by that means give Europe a firm and lasting Peace. Certain it is, that to hinder this, France has set out prodigious Forces both by Sea and Land, but it is not to be doubted but that these are the last efforts of a Monarchy struggling in its dying agonies, which will undoubtedly tumble in the Dust, if the Confederates also on their side use some strong endeavours, by raising as many Forces in one year as they have us'd to make serve for two: It concerns the Emperor first and principally so to do, if he is minded to secure the Empire to the King of the Romans, which can never be done by a slight Peace, such as France now offers, and which she will break as soon as she shall have dissolved the bond of the Confederacy, and taken a little breath; I say she will make no more Conscience of breaking it, than she did to break that of Nimeguen, and the twenty years Truce; we should soon see Lewis the 14<sup>th</sup> return back to Germany at the head of a numerous Army, as he did in the year 1683, at the same time that Vienna was besieged by the Turks. As the

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good

good success of this War will be of great advantage to the House of *Austria*, so it will be no less to most of the *Electors*, and particularly to their Highnesses the *Electors* *Palatine*, the *Electors* of *Cologne*, of *Mentz*, and of *Treves*, for thereby they will return again to their *Diocesses*, and will enjoy them in security and peace, and may assure the *Coadjutorship* to some of their family, notwithstanding all the wheels which are set on work by *Lewis* the 14th in behalf of his creatures, that by assuring himself of Voices in the *Electoral Colledge* he may procure the *Imperial Crown* to be placed on the *Dauphins Head*. And the *Emperour* or his *Counsel* ought not to imagine that the last *Election* that was made, is capable to frustrate the hopes and designs which *France* hath; for if ever she hath her hands free and can awe, or influence the *Electoral Colledge*, she will easily find away to dissolve all that has been done and force them to a new *Election*.

If ever Prince had need to use great indeavours for the happy success of this War 'tis likewise the *King of Spain*, since thereby he will be enabled to recover a great number of *Towns* which the *French King* usurped from him in the time of his *Minority*,

Minority, especially in the Low-Countries, the remainder of which he would have entirely possessed himself of, had King *James* reigned but one year longer, but heaven took care of it, by bringing about the happy Revolution in *England*.

I find the *English* have also great Interest to do their utmost for the good success of the present War, thereby to bring *France* to intreat for Peace, and not to give it, as she falsely vaunted to have done that of *Nimeguen*, because thereby they may not only be able to regain those ancient Rights which they had over divers Provinces of *France*, but remain in the peaceable possession of all their Estates, Priviledges, Religion, and Laws under that auspicious Government they now live, and prevent relapsing under the *Despotick* Reign of *K. James*, who mov'd by the pernicious Counsels of the Emissaries of *France*, would have made himself an *Absolute Monarch*, Independent on *Parliaments*, changing the *Laws*, and seizing *Charters* at his pleasure, to make himself like *Lewis XIV.* *Absolute Master* of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects, and to despoil them of their Honours and Lands, to gratify therewith the *Je-*



*Suits, Monks and Friars : So that it is much better, for the preventing of this, that they freely give the Revenue of the whole, rather than to lose the whole it self, find themselves gnaw'd to the bone.*

It were to be wish'd, that all Nations, to animate them to the settlement of their Repose, had continually before their eyes the true Idea of Lewis the 14th's Statue in the place of Victory; which no longer remains a Riddle, but an Authentick Declaration of the Will of this Monarch: For what means all those Nations chained at his Feet? Is it not an Emblem of Universal Monarchy? Doth he forbear Fire or Sword, or even Poyson it self to attain to it? When I Reflect upon that Attempt of Granvall, a Villain procur'd by the French to Assassinate the K. of England, at a time when propositions of Peace on their behalf were making to him by the Ministers of the Northern Kings, it brings to my mind the Answer which Alexander the Great gave the Ambassadors of Darius, who Complimented him with Propositions of Peace, and in the meantime contriv'd Plots against his Life. Tell your Master, said this great Prince, That Compliments are unnecessary betwixt persons that are in War with each other.

it. I have used any clemency or kindness to-  
wards any that belong to him, it was only to  
gratify my self, and not for any respect I  
bear to him ; it being none of my humour  
to Insult over those that are miserable ; my  
Quarrel is not against Prisoners nor Women,  
I oppose only those that have Arms in their  
Hands, and are in a condition to defend  
themselves: If his demands of Peace were  
Honest and Sincere, I wou'd consider what  
I had to do ; but since he ceaseth not, both  
by Letters and Money to sollicite my Soldi-  
ers to betray me, and others to destroy me, I  
am resolved to prosecute him to the utmost,  
not any longer as an Enemy, but as a Poy-  
soner and Assassinate.

I shall not comment upon the words  
of this great Monarch ; the parallel is  
obvious. But let us leave Deceased ones  
of Antiquity, to listen to what D. Charles  
our Hero, or at least, his Ghost, is about  
to say concerning the present and fu-  
ture state of affairs.

The Archbishop de Peresix, in his Hi-  
story of Henry the Great, assures us, that  
he had divers Apparitions; and who doubts  
but the dead may return ? at least, se-  
veral Churchmen give us assurance of it  
in their Writings.

About the end of the last Summer ;

the Imperial Court following the Chace in the Forrest of *Luxemburgh*, the Hunters that were gotten foremost, o're-heard a far off a sound of *Trumpets*, *Drums* and *Kettle-Drums*, and drawing near the place, they heard a Voice something hoarse, out of a Thicket, crying aloud, *To arms, to arms, and leave your hunting*. The Hunters having told what they heard, the whole Court was desirous to approach the Thicket, and principally the Reverend Fathers the *Jesuits*, who commonly follow the Court, hearing of a Spirit's talking, were very desirous to hear some News from the other world ; by and by they heard the Trumpets sounding to horse, and the Voice distinctly crying, *To horse, brave boys, &c.* Then the Drums beat a March, and the Voice cried again 3 times, *To arms, march, for the French are in the field*. The Reverend Father *Menegatin*, who was the principal among them, drew near to the Thicket, and after some *Exorcisms*, he conjured the Spirit to tell him what he was.

*Lor.* I am the Ghost of *Charles V. D. of Lorrain*, that recommends it self to the Emperor's most *August Majesty*.

*Men.* Ha ! 'tis the soul of the late D.  
of

of *Lorrain*, that desires *Masses* to be said for its repose.

*L.* No, no, you may as soon heat an Oven with Snowballs as drive away one *Frenchman* with 1000 of them.

*M.* This smells of a Faggot, reply'd the Reverend Father; who was going on, had he not been interrupted again by a Noise of Drums and Trumpets, and the roaring of Cannon, after which a Voice was heard crying, *There is a time to pray, and a time to fight; to arms, brave Germans to arms, the French are in the field.*

*M.* Why, the *Germans* are not backward to the field; did they not pass the *Rhine* last Summer, and did not the *D. of Savoy* with their assistance, make an Inroad into *Dauphine*, and had it not been for an accident that befel him, the *Duke* had push'd on his Victories to *Grenoble*, according to the advices which the Fathers have given us from *Ambun*, who were great comforts to him during the time his Indisposition lasted.

At these Words there was heard a noise of Laughter out of the Thicket; whereupon, said the Father, I conjure thee to tell me the cause of this laughter.

*L.* 'Tis at thy dissimulation, since you being one of the principal of your Order,

cannot be ignorant of any thing that  
happned there; and yet you would feed  
us with fancies and illusion.

*M.* This is no illusion, but a reality.

*L.* Very fine! as if I did not know that  
the D. of Savoy was really poisoned in  
the Jesuits Colledge at Ambrun, and had  
not this Prince been young, and full of  
Vigor, he had gone the same way that  
I have done.

*M.* Fie, you mischievous Spirit, what  
Interest have we to desire the Death of  
a Prince that is so good a *Catholick*.

*L.* Oh, a very great Interest, since  
you saw him in a way to bring down  
the haughtiness of *Lewis XIV.* whose  
*Partizans* you are become, ever since  
you beheld his Exorbitant Power.

*M.* This is meer Calumny; does not  
all the world know that our General is  
a *Spaniard*, and that no other can be in  
that place.

*L.* I know very well that the Head  
of your Order is a *Spaniard*, but the  
greatest part of the Members are in  
their hearts *French*.

*M.* All over Calumny still: Ours is  
a Society that imployes it self only in  
praying for the prosperity of others,  
and in propagating the *Roman, Catholick,*  
and *Apostolick Religion.*

*L.* Yet

**E.** Yet at the same time you are much mortified at the least check the *French King* at any time receives; or to hear of the *Confederates* entering into his Countrey.

**M.** That's because we are Men of Peace; and pray for Peace, and are afraid lest *Heresy* should again lift up its head in *France*, whence that Noble and Pious Prince has so lately banish'd it.

**E.** You are special Fellows, that had rather see all *Europe* in a flame, than a Prince that is a Protestant, tho he be Confederate with, and linked in the same common cause with Catholics, should set his Foot in *France*, or do any thing to force *Lewis* the XIV. to restore what he has unjustly usurped from so many Princes.

**M.** It is *ad maiorem Dei gloriam*.

**E.** See how you poyson the best things with your wicked Sophistry and pretended devotion; you are much like the Ambassadors that *Henry III.* of *France* sent to *Q. Elizabeth*, when *Mary Q.* of *Scots*, had been confin'd for several years, who in publick made a shew of demanding her liberty, but underhand solicited the death of that Princess.

**M.** Your comparison is lame.



*L.* Not at all ; for as that Embassy was but a cheat to gull people with false appearances, in like manner your Society carries a fair outside, but underhand you betray the Emperour and King of Spaine your leige Lords and Masters.

*M.* *Jesu Maria* ! What do you mean before all this Company.

*L.* Traitors you are in acting as you do, and doing your utmost to hinder the success of the Allies of the House of *Austria*, be their Religion what it will.

*M.* 'Tis for the glory of God.

*L.* Is it for his glory when by the pernicious Councils you give the Emperour you destroy the best advices of his most faithful servants, and carry the orders that are given and change them to the advantage of *France* : No man can serve two Masters, only the *Jesuits* have this priviledge, that having two faces in a business, they have two Souls, the one alwaies like a *Jesuit*, the other that accomodates it self to persons, times, and places.

*M.* You make us Monsters by your account.

*L.* You know very well the repre-  
sentation

sentation which the Faculty of Paris made of your Society, namely ; That it was born to trouble the Churches repose, to subvert the State, and to propagate it self in the world by the ruine and destruction of Christian people.

M. This testimony ought not to be admitted as coming from the mouth of an enemy, they being most of them *Janfenists*, and who are envious to see so many considerable persons among us which have much eclipsed their lustre, and lessened that great reputation they hitherto had.

L. But what have you to say against the Parliament of Paris ; who when they expelled you out of the Kingdom by an Edict declared, *That the Jesuits are corrupters of youth, enemies of the publick peace of the King and State*; these Gentlemen cannot be excepted against, you having been their Confessours.

M. Our Society when it was first born, was like an Orphan Child that was wronged by every one, but after it came of age has had the discretion to make it self honoured and respected. King Henry the 4th knowing the injustice that was done us, recalled us back into his Dominions and we returned

turned like the Dove into the Ark with an Olive Branch, the emblem of peace, in our mouths.

L. The true reason, of your return, was because you had threatened to murder him, saying, that you had only wounded him by Chastel, but he had best have a care the second time; And so leave some stain upon you, he caused one corner of your Cap to be cut away that you might be distinguished from honest men and good Doctors.

M. Our Cap is three cornered, in honour of the Trinity, and represents our Christianity on our forehead.

L. In good time; But pray what did father Guignard represent when he was hanged in *Paris* at the publick place of execution, his Body cast into the fire, and his ashes scattered with the wind.

M. It was occasioned by false Witnesses that this holy man suffered Martyrdom.

L. 'Tis well known that poisoning and assassinating of Kings and Princes, are works esteemed meritorious by the Society, and the Perpetrators of those villanies make your principal Martyrs.

Martyrs which swell the Martyrology of the *Jesuits*, which you suffer none to see but *Jesuits* that have taken the 4<sup>th</sup> vow. These only are permitted to enter into the place where the Pictures of those worthy Martyrs and holy persons are kept.

*M.* However, were all that you impute to our Society true, it would only show that we are Enemies to *France*.

*L.* At that time you were so, because the King of *Spain* was then the most powerful Prince, but affairs having since altered y. u. alter also to be of the strongest side.

*M.* Behold how the most innocent actions of the Society are accounted criminal, yet we shall never cease nor withstanding to labour for the propagation of the Christian Religion and the support of those Princes that make profession of it.

*L.* But you that would pass for Champions of the Catholick Church, and pretend so much Religion, pray tell me, what Religion had *Tambourin* that famous Dr. of the Society who taught and left in writing, that a man may have recourse to the Devil without burdening his conscience.

*M.* You

*M.* You don't take him together, for adds this great Dr. So it be to free ones self from some witchcraft when all humane means have been tried in vain.

*L.* See how your Society poisons every thing turning, the best side outmost to the people.

*M.* I don't wonder now why you caused the *Capuchins* at the time of your death, to be brought to you to say the *offitium defunctorum* and confessed your self to them, rather then to our Fathers, that are usually assisting at the death of all Emperours Kings and Princes, who are ravished with joy when they receive their benediction in their dying hour, and carry with them as a precious treasure the holy consolations of the Society.

*L.* O the cursed recommendation of a Jesuits prayer, tis just like a man that would carry the Plague into a healthful Climate.

*M.* Those that have been assisted by us when dying, have all found themselves in a good condition.

*L.* So indeed it may seem because they never yet have returned to make any complaint.

*M.* Yes, but many of our Fathers have

have had Visions, and Revelations, upon that account, which ought to make our Penitents sufficiently assured.

*L.* But since you prosper so well in the affairs of Heaven, and that no one can serve two Masters why do you not abandon those that belong to this world? All things would go better if you did not concern you selves with them, Kings and Princes would live in greater security, the Emperours Court would not be daily filled with your hypocritical Fathers who would make a more becoming figure in the Church, and the Confederates would blest heaven for it, for that their counsels would be kept more secret and their victories more assured.

*M.* Our Order does not forbid us the conversation of men, or to be where we judg most useful to give wholesome advice when 'tis demanded of us; but you had better malicious Spirit as you are to return from whence you came, than to trouble the publick tranquillity and the holy Harmony that is betwixt the Emperour and our Society, Fare well I am weary to hear you longer affront honest and good men.

*L.* Stay



L. Stay ; truth ought not to scare you.

M. On the contrary we preach it all the world over and our Fathers like Apostles have spread the knowledge thereof in the *Indies*, in *China*, *Persia*, *Siam* and other Countries before unknown, and we may without boasting reckon the Society among the pillars that support the Church in its great Age, and say that we restore heat unto it in the feeble age it now is, like the Beautifull and young *Abishag* whom the Royal Prophet *David* took into his bed to warm him in his old age.

L. By your account all the other Religious orders, are nothing in comparison to yours. M. Nothing at all, are all your Rabble of Monks, whose orders ought to be esteemed by good men no more then as so many Harlots, neither do you see these Begging fryars who usually smell of the grease of the Kitchen, much approach the persons of Kings or Princes as our Fathers do, who without vanity are in possession of the principal Chairs of Confession in the Church.

L. That is when under fair shews of Piety the serpent-hides it self and you

you give your penitent to drink the dangerous poison of your abominable politicks, If all Princes knew you but as well as I did, when I was upon the Earth, they would serve you as the Templars were served, or at least they would banish all of you out of their Dominions for you are wretches that betray God and all Princes.

M. Wicked Spirit (replied the Father) in a great rage) that would turn Angels or Light into Divels, I conjure you to prove what you assert of a Society that has received so many favours of his Imperial Majesty who has often been willing to stoop to us and hath not disdained to honour us with taking his repast in our Colledge and with our Fathers.

L. I should rather have chosen to eat with the *Capuchins*; in truth their cheer is not so good, but there is less danger.

M. Far from that, his Imperial Majesty has esteemed these repasts as those feasts of Charity were formerly, when they were all but one body and one soul in that fraternal union by which they were knit together.

L. See the pride of these fat gutted hypocrites,

hypocrites, who are so bold as to rank themselves with crowned heads, and their impudence belides to place themselves at the Emperours Table which none of the greatest Princes of the Empire dare to do.

M. We blindly perform what his Majesty commands us, there you see our obedience and that we are not such rebels as you accuse us.

L. That is not the case I have told you the true reason of it.

M. I conjure thee yet once more in the name — to prove what you have been so bold to assert, call all the Spirits of the other world, if you will to your assistance; we fear nothing, and our Society is above any slander.

L. Owne that you have *aforehead* of brass that *nothing* is sufficient to make you blush, just like *whores* that have lost all but a simple appearance of honour.

M. Apply your self to the matter of fact and leave all these *flourishes*.

L. Did you know the famous Jesuit Eudemond.

M. Yes (answered the father in some disorder) I know that great man and have read his Writings and Apology.

L. Very well, without question then  
you

you have seen that final determination of his. *That a Jesuit being exempted from all right of obedience, cannot do any wrong to the Kings Majesty.*

M. This does not prove any Rebellion; on the contrary it proves that by his obedience to his General, 'tis impossible for him to offend the King.

L. Ha! old Sophister, you know well enough how to gild every Pill, but I defy you to ward off this next blow, you know doubtless what reputation Father Zimancha had.

M. Very well, his memory is precious in the Society, and we reverence his Opinion as a second Gospel.

L. Good, take notice then of the words of his New Gospel, *That the Rebellion of a Jesuit cannot be call'd High-Treason, because he is not a Subject or Dependant to any King.*

M. These are only Terms of the School to encourage one that is a Novice, and to exalt the Order of Priesthood; these are properly *Theses* to exercise young Scholars with, as when a Professor denies the Divinity for Argument sake, altho he knows the contrary in his heart: And as in the Sacred Writings, we must not interpret every thing

thing according to the exact letter, for  
 the words of our Reverend Father are  
 to be taken with some explanation; for  
 example, tho a Priest calls himself a  
*King and a Priest*, he is not guilty of *Trea-*  
*son* for that; altho to take the Words li-  
 terally, it would be so, according to  
 the Rule of State-Policy, which con-  
 demns every private man that takes  
 upon himself the title of *King*, to the  
 prejudice of the Sovereign, as worthy  
 of death. Yet we see that Kings and  
 Princes are not at all offended at it, nor  
 has it had any ill consequence in the  
 world. When all comes to all, one mans  
 particular opinion ought not to charge  
 the whole, nor be drawn into conse-  
 quence against our Society, which will  
 always be cleared of it, by disowning it,  
 it being true, as they say, *that one Swal-*  
*low makes not Summer.* 'Twas never  
 known, that any of us have done the  
 least thing that deserves blame at the  
 Court of *Vienna*; his Imperial Majesty  
 acknowledging the same by continuing  
 his protection and Kindness, which in-  
 deed makes some envy us; but we pati-  
 ently bear all *Calumny* with a holy re-  
 signation, hoping our Loyalty may be  
 manifest to all the world; we shall con-  
 tinue

tinue to discharge our duty in spite of envy and slander, the two mortal enemies we have.

L. Do well, and they will speak well of you ; Religion will be purer, and more confirmed.

M. Tell me then, wherein have we acted so much against the Emperour and Empire.

L. 'Tis no thanks to your Society, that *France* has not possess'd the Empire, or that the Imperial Crown was not placed upon the *Dauphine's* head, if it should have mist *Lewis 14.* his Fathers.

M. When did ever the Society endeavour so to do!

L. Not openly, but sily and secretly by pernicious counsels.

M. When then, and at what time have we given these pernicious counsels?

L. You have, to go no higher than the year 1672. stirred up the K of *France* to declare War against the states of the united Provinces and you did your business so well in *England*, by the D of *York's* means, who was a Son of the Society, and devoted to the blind performance of whatsoever should be exacted of him, that he perswaded his Brother to Joyn  
with



with *France*; without any reason or pretence, and even against his true Interest, which could not be to increase the Grandeur of *France*, by the destruction of the *United Provinces*.

M. Oh, oh, we had something else in prospect.

L. I know you have many strings to your bow; but pray let's hear what was that holy prospect you then had.

M. Because the War began to be kindled in *Italy*, the D. of *Savoy*, and the Republick of *Genoa*, were already come to blows, and *France*, that stirred up this War, was so closely linked with his Royal Highness, that she would have undoubtedly been of his side, and made that a pretence to enter into *Italy* with its Army, and to draw near to *Rome*. So that it was absolutely necessary to give the K. of *France* some sudden diversion another way. This we did by engaging him against the *United Provinces*, which we look'd upon as the shelter for Hereticks.

L. I know well that you had a two-fold aim, and that one should not destroy the other, but it is well known so, that under the pretence of *Heresy* the chief ground on which you have built all your designs at the Court of *France*, hath been

been to transport the Empire to the House of Bourbon.

M. What relation have the United Provinces to the Empire?

L. Much, since they cannot be touched without prejudice to the Spanish Low-Countries, and you were well assured, that the Emperor could not sit by with folded Arms, to behold the swallowing up of the Estates of the K of Spain, his near relation, and the eldest branch of the House of Austria, so that the Emperor and the Empire, would at length have insensibly fallen into a War with France, tho it might have slept for a while.

M. You were greatly mistaken, if you had such thoughts of us when you were alive; we are no such great Politicians, as you would make us; we have no other aim, but to maintain the Church, and root out Heresy.

L. Go, go, tell these idle stories to your seduced Bigots; Men of Sense understand better, and they know well enough, by this time, where you have the Wood you warm your selves withal.

M. The World may think what they please of it, but our design is not to be penetrated into.

L. Notwithstanding, 'tis well known

to be this, that you may make *Lewis 14.* the *Universal Monarch*, and reduce *Europe* to his *Tyrannick Government*, as you have done *Burgundy*, the *Franch Comte*, *Lorrain*, *Alsice*, *Strasbourg*, and other places in *Germany*, as well as part of the *Low Countries*, which you have occasioned to be torn from the *House of Austria*.

M. All mistake, pure calumny and slander of our *Enemies*.

L. Hold a little, it is manifest that you so well knew how to play your part at the *Court of Vienna*, That whilst *Lewis XIV.* made havock and spoil of those *Countries*, almost as far as *Germany*, it seem'd unconcern'd, as if it considered not, that that when ones *Neighbour's house is on fire*, our own is in great danger; and that as soon as the *K of France* should have ended affairs in *Holland*, he would have pass'd to *Cologne*, a place that he had friends in, to go directly thence for *Frankfort*, whilst another *Army* should have acted upon the *Rhine*, and then he would have compell'd the *Electors* to declare in favour of the *Dauphin*; then would *Lewis 14.* have obtained whatsoever he could well have demanded.

M. You attribute to us a great deal of power over the mind of great ones, and a mighty force, to give motion to so many *Machines*;

*chines*, when as we, *poor souls*, are only devoted to Religion, and think of nothing but of making our *prayers to God*.

L. Yes, yes, you are sufficiently known, you are some of those *good souls* that leave all behind you that you cannot carry away; you have done more than this; for you induced the Court of *Rome* to stand still and see the Conquest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, of *Lorrain*, and *Holland*, that the Dominion of them might be transferred to the *Dauphine*, or his eldest Son:

M. What advantage could it be to the Society, if all these Countries had fallen into the possession of the *French*, or even the Empire it self, seeing we have received innumerable benefits from the *House of Austria*, not only in *Bohemia*, but in *Silesia*, *Austria*, *Hungary*, and *Moravia*.

L. I know that but too well; but you are persons that are insatiable, and the *K*: of *France* knowing you to be so, the better to gain you to his Interest, had promised you firm settlements in that great, famous and wealthy City of *Amsterdam*, in the *East* and *West Indies*, whence comes Gold and other Riches, for the sake of which you compass the Earth with so much *pains and greediness*.

M. Well, and what else?

F

L

**L.** Two rich Abbys, both Heads of an Order, that of *Cluny* in *France*, and the other in the Conquests.

**M.** In the mean time, where are the effects of all these fair and great promises, since there is nothing of all that to be seen, it ought of necessity to be concluded, that what you maintain is false.

**L.** Pogh, that's because the design against the *United Provinces* proving ineffectual, your pernicious intention, and the great promises of the K. of *France* have vanish'd into smoke.

**M.** Thanks to the Emperor and Empire, that came to the relief of the *United Provinces*, and declared War against *France*. So that you see we are unjustly accused of hindring it.

**L.** I know very well, and have told you already, that the *Imperial Court* having its *Eyes open'd*, it was no longer in your power to withhold it, but then you endeavour'd clandestinely to hinder the good success of the *Imperial Arms*, and by that means, of all the *Confederates*: and when Traitors were employ'd by your Orders, you knew well enough how to prevent their being punish'd.

**M.** This is another *slander*; prove it.

**L.** The express Order which the Empe-

ror

ror sent *Montecuculi*, to joyn the Elector of *Brandenburg*, that they might together fight *Marshal Turenne*; you manag'd the matter so subtilly as to get it into your hands, chang'd it, and sent an Order quite to the contrary: This is a Truth sufficiently known. M. I deny it.

L. This I know, that the *Negative* is one of the usual Sanctuaries of the Society, but you cannot deny that there were none but the Fathers of your Society, that solicited the Emperor for the pardon of *Commissary General Capelier*, whose Letters, wherein he gave an account to the French of all his Master's Concerns, were intercepted at the *Posthouse* in *Franckfort*.

M. That honest person was sent to *Vienna*; if he had committed any Crime, why was he not punish'd.

L. True, there he ought to have received the reward of his unfaithfulness, but the Society, at the desire of the French Court, labour'd so effectually in his behalf, that of a Criminal you made him a brave person, and he was discharg'd as guiltless, like the *Governour of Friburgh*.

M. I secure my self therefore in the Society's Fortress, the *Negative*; I say, I deny all that you would put upon us, and will never grant any of them, no more than I will



the design of the Powder, which was endeavour'd to be sent from *Franckfort* to *Phillipsburgh*, when that place was besieged by the *Imperialists*, which they would also have laid to our charge.

*L.* At least, have you not by your Interest and Credit hindred the Merchants that were your Commissioners, from being punish'd as they deserv'd.

*M.* In good time: shall we be accus'd for using Charity and Compassion, in preserving the life of our Neighbour? I have nothing to answer to that.

*L. To n Thumb in Folio*; you don't know I warrant you, that 'tis as great a crime to acquit the guilty as to condemn the innocent.

*M.* Charity is not at all suspicious, it believes well of every things, hopes all things, and regards not the deserts of him that requires it. it doth no man ill, injures none, and suffereth all things.

*L.* But, seeing you are so well able to publish the effects of charity, why have you not made use of it in respect to the Protestants in general, particularly to those of *Silesia*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and *Hungary*, whom you have persecuted to extremity:

*M.* That was to set them in the right way

way, as we have done in *France*: *Compel them to come in*, saies the Gospel.

**L.** It was rather to compel them to rebell, that you so warmly plied the Court of *Vienna*, and got *Dunewal* their declared Enemy to be sent to them, who after he had forsaken their Religion, had given up himself intirely to do whatsoever the Society should impose upon him, indeed he so well executed your orders, that every where as he went, of good and faithful subjects as they were before to the Emperour, he made them wicked and rebellious.

**M.** Can it be accounted ill, that we labour to gain Souls and endeavour by all sorts of means to bring home strayed sheep to the fold.

**L.** No, if it be by the ways and rules which Charity permits, but they discommend you for moving the Court to trouble the peoples repose, to make a breach of the Edicts of pacification which were granted them, and by that means to excite them to a revolt, as it happened in *Hungary*, which has cost so much Christian blood in the event.

**M.** However we did not advise *Teckely* to revolt or call in the *Turks* to his succour.

L. Not directly, but indirectly you did ; by your pernicious counselling of blood and persecution, you drove the people to despair, and forc'd them to *embrace the first* that would offer them relief, which brought the *Turks* upon us to *Vienna* before we were aware. .

M. But what advantage could accrue to the *Society* by so many evils.

L. Only the grandeur of *Lewis* 14. whom you have endeavour'd to raise to the *highest degree*, Judging him the best able to *increase your Riches*, and to subdue the *Northern Heresy*, in whose Countries you expected, as I have said, to erect your *Trophies*, and to share with him the *Universal Monarchy*.

M. All this might be well enough, if you were speaking to Father *Le Chaise*, who is *French* both by *birth and inclination*, in that case I could forgive you; but to us who are *Germans*, establish'd in the *Empire* with all affluence, what likelihood can there be ?

L. When one *Jesuit* labours in a business, it may boldly be said, *that the whole Society does it*; for *Ple* maintain, that he dares not make the least step without acquainting the *General* ; so that to say *one does a thing*, is to say *all do it*:

M.

**M.** Every one shall answer for his *own* actions.

**L.** To your General he shall; and I know also that he has power to disown all when the affair does not prosper as the Society would have it, or according to his intention.

**M.** For my part, I am not my brothers keeper, nor expect to answer for him.

**L.** So said *Cain* when he had murdered his brother. *Generation of murderers*, after having caused so many calamities to the Empire, why have you not hindered the Court of *France*, where you rule by your intrigues, from giving assistance to the *Turks*, and from sending him continually what he has occasion for, as money, Engineers, and Artillery.

**M.** Every one does with his own what he pleases, and we cannot help it.

**L.** But this is matter of conscience to assist the *Turks* against Christians.

**M.** I own it, but the most Christian King, at the age he is now of, thinks himself above such Peccadillo's as these.

**L.** That is because he follows the Jesuits Morals; but if you could not prevent what was bad, why did you hinder what was good?

**M.** What was that?

**L.** The Truce between the 2 Empires,

when the *Grand Seignior* offered it, and sought it with great earnestness:

*M.* If we did it, it was with a good intention, in hopes to plant the Cross in *Constantinople*.

*L.* Very well, Yet notwithstanding you suffered all to be ravag'd by the *French*; these barbarous wretches fill'd all places where they came with fire and blood, and spar'd neither Virgin, nor Noblemans Palace, or the Peasants Cottage.

*M.* Alas, poor souls, I pity them; 'tis sad, I confess, but how can we help it? these are the fruits of War; we can only pray for peace, and offer up to Heaven the merits of the Society to expiate for so much blood as has been shed.

*L.* Ay, while on the other side you carry fire into all places and give bad and wicked counsels to such Kings and Princes as suffer you in their Courts, whence they ought to banish you as soon as you are known, and your intregues discovered.

*M.* We must exercise patience if they do, and according to the precept of our Master, when we go, shake off the dust of our feet against those who would not receive us. We hope the Emperour, and other Kings and Princes knowing our innocence

innocence will continue to do us Justice, and protect the Society against all those envious and wicked persons who. —

Before Father *Menegatin* had finished the rest, there was a noise heard afresh of Drums, Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and the same voice out of the Thicket crying with all its force : *Help, the French are entred into Germany, they will not leave one stone upon another, and their rage will not spare even the Sepulchres of the dead.*

At these words one of the Company demanded of the Ghost, who he spoke to. I would speak, said the Ghost, to an honestest man than a Jesuit, bid the Officer of the Guard come hither.

He that had the command of the Guard that day, advancing forward, demanded of the Spirit what it would have.

L. I am the Ghost of the Duke of *Lorraine*, I died a most faithful servant to his Imperial Majesty, Do you know whether he received the Memorials I writ to him as I lay a dying, and which I put into the hands of a *Capuchin* to carry to him.

Of. You need not doubt of it having left them in Father *Celsus* his hands you might have had some reason to



have feared had you betruſted them to a *Jefuit*, for theſe people are naturally very curious.

L. I took care of that, I knew them too well.

O. Well, you may be ſatisfi'd in that behalf.

L. Very well But pray tell the Emperour that I intreat him once more, that at the general peace he will take care of *Lorrain*, that by his means it may be reſtored to its own maſter, and that my enemies may not prevail, as they did at the peace at *Nimeguen*, for this poor Countrey (as it's known) as well as *Burgundy* and the *Franch Comptee* was ſacrificed to the uſurpers ambition.

O. I'll do it, let not that trouble your reſpoſe.

L. Deſire his Imperial Maſteſty further, that he never give his conſent to a peace with *France* until the Confederates have brought him down, if he has a mind to ſecure his Frontiers, and the Crown to the King of the *Romans*, otherwiſe *Germany* will never be in quiet, but will alwaies be in danger of ſinking, eſpecially that he reſtore liberty of Conſcience to his people that have been frighted and ruined by thoſe unfortunate birds you call *Jefuits*.

O. I'll faithfully deliver all, but what concerns

cerns the *Jesuits* which for some reasons I dare not meddle with.

*L.* I knew those reasons but too well before I left the world: There I might perhaps have been still if I would have conformed my self to their Will, and followed their maxims, but because I alwaies resolved to do what became an honest man, it has cost me dear.

*Of.* Why do you suspect that these Fathers have any waies indirectly contributed towards your death.

*L.* There is no confidence to be put in them, since they have embraced the Interests of *France*, they are managed by the same spirit which that Court is, they labour incessantly to rid themselves, by sword or poison of all that oppose them. Let the Confederate Princes have a care of them, this is counsel that I have no Interest of my own that can prompt me to give, for my part I have no further concern to hazard.

*Of.* They are sufficiently perswaded of the truth hereof by what they see, but the mischief of it is, they cannot be sufficiently or timely enough aware of these sort of people.

*L.* Bring down *France* and all their Plots will fall of themselves, her Emis-

ric

ries will forsake her, she will become pliable, and will then keep her word where she has promised it.

*Of.* Nobody doubts of that, but the question is, how to compass this great affair, which all *Europe* looks upon as its only security, and the only means to live in repose for the future.

*L.* There is nothing impossible, time works all things, I remember still that *Darius* King of *Persia* was in his time as proud and as haughty as *Lewis* the 14th can be now ; he had an Army of 600000 foot and 150000 Horse, and yet notwithstanding he was soundly beaten by *Alexander*, who had only a small handful of men.

*Of.* It is certain that the sincere and firm Union among the Confederates ought to be looked upon as the work of Heaven, and which will effect the bringing down of *France*, or it will never be done.

*L.* For this reason it is that the Confederates should put forth their utmost endeavours to banish from amongst them those mischievous Counsellors, who do their endeavour for a sordid interest to dissolve so important a Bond for the common safety:

*Of.* It

*Of.* It is true, and every one of the Confederate Princes ought to inflict exemplary punishments on all such low spirited Ministers of State, of whom there are but too many in all Courts, who sell themselves to the *French* Interest, and endeavour to frustrate and render ineffectual the best designs of their Masters, under a specious pretext of peace or neutrality; under this false disguise, they insinuate themselves amongst great and small, and have that way of address as to make Princes believe what they please because they see but little of what passes in the world but by others eyes.

*L.* When *Darius's* Army was defeated *Alexander* was there himself in person, the presence of a Prince is more worth then 20000 men.

*Of.* I apprehend what you mean, but the Emperour hath good Officers that are able to do his business; Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* is a great General.

*L.* He is successful in all his undertakings, the Emperour and the Confederates may confide in him, let him but have money enough and forces sufficient.

*Of.* True, besides his honour and the publick

publick good, his own private interest is also concerned, which in my opinion is a great spur to provoke a General to push forward, and not lose time to amuse the World, as many Generals do, in marches and counter-marches, and who after they have thus marched backward and forward for a whole Campaign, retire to Winter quarters, laden with the spoils of the Countrey people and their purse filled with Contributions. These are the only victories that many have got.

L. You have untied the Gordian knot, and to prevent all these marchings to and again, wherewith the Countrey along the *Rhine* have been ruined, desire the Emperour to continue Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* he'll give a good account of his administration, because none will dispute the command with him.

Of. But there being divers Princes and Electors that send their Troops, the Emperour cannot hinder their being there.

L. That is nothing, for the good success of affairs, this Prince ought to have the absolute command in chief, and the entire power over all those Troops and to punish those that shall not do their duty.

Of. 'Tis

*Of.* 'Tis very like that so great a body having but one Head and that a good one, will be stronger, and more diligent in opposing their enemy, who sleepeth not.

*L.* You have reason to say the *French* don't sleep, therefore it were to be wished that the *Germans* would be more early, to prevent the Enemies surprizing them in Winter Quarters, for oftentimes Towns are taken, pillaged, burnt and plundered before they are awakened.

*Of.* It is an old custom that many of the *Germans* religiously observe, and which surely they approve of, since it has continued so long.

*L.* But the case will be otherwise, if *Pr. Lewis* of *Baden* have the absolute command of all the *Troops* of the *Circles* of the *Empire*.

*Of.* Diligence, I confess, is of great consequence; we experience it too much by our enemies, that they who are earliest in the field, have great advantages, because it tends to break all the others measures, and frustrate the best of their designs: but the misery is, that in a body compos'd of so many parties, there always happens some difficulty which must be surmounted, or the time spent in debates, and unprofitable contestations, which the *Emillaries* of *L. 14.* insinuate amongst them, whilst he promotes his own interest, does his business and makes perpetual advances altho he makes overtures for a Peace.

*L.* Yes, he would give a peace in his own way, but he ought to receive it, otherwise *Europe* will never be in quiet, *France* knows not what it is to keep its word, or perform its promise, she is sincere so long as she finds nothing to work upon, but as soon as she perceives an opportunity of advantage, will not fail of an occasion to break either Peace or Truce.

*Of.* But why is it then that he sollicitates the *Pope* and the *Northern Kings* to procure a Peace, and that he offers to the *Suisse*, the *Venetians*, and to  
Portugal



*Portugal* the mediation, and that he cannot obtain his end.

*L.* The reason why he is so earnest is because he perceives plainly that he must sink in the end, his *Trading* and commerce isruined, his people consumed, there are abundance of discontented persons in his Kingdom even of the Princes of the Blood, whom he has forced in imitation of the *Grand Seigneur*, to marry his Bastards, and to stain the noble blood of the *Bourbons* with unlawful marriages.

*Of.* It is true, that was a thing that the whole world stood amazed at, 'twas abominable to see one of the first Princes of the Blood, the presumptive Heir to the Crown after the Royal family, to be forced to joyn himself to the adulterous brood of that lewd strumpet *Montespan*, who was the scourge of the deceased Queen, and the abhorrence of all persons of honour in the Court.

*L.* But pray tell me how *Madame* the Dutchess of *Orleance*, she who is sprung of so noble and so illustrious a Blood, was able to consent to a marriage so little suitable to her birth and the humour of the *Germans*, who do not like to match below themselves.

*Of.* It could not choose but be a great mortification to this great Princess, she fell sick with discontent, and was forced to bite the bridle, but could not help it.

*L.* Why so, she had nothing to do but to refuse her consent, and the marriage could not have gone on.

*Of.* Her consent was never so much as asked; I see you don't know the story.

*L.* Not very well, for I have only heard of it here below from certain interested Courtiers, who when they speak of the *Lineage* of the *French* King, altho Bastards both male and female, swell their mouths as if they were all descended in a direct  
line

line from Charlemaign, or sprung out of St. Lewis <sup>house</sup> his side.

XIV by his Queen  
Of. You must know then, that the French King being solicited by Maintenon, whom Montespau had set a work, his Majesty was intreated to call to mind and consider his own blood, and that he might very advantageously marry Mademoiselle de Blois with Monsieur the Duke de Chartres; the King at first made some difficulty thereof for as much as he was the first Prince of the Blood, but considering that Monsieur the Dauphin had 3 Princes to succeed after him, this Monarch passed over all further consideration of the matter, and sent for the Duke of Orleans into his Closet, and proposed the matter to him; the good Duke who is none of the most courageous in the world, and who little expected to be complimented thus, was surprized, confounded and struck speechless, the King pressed him to give him his answer, and he to get out of the business as well as he could, referred it to his son the Duke de Chartres, in hopes to gain time to get him excused from it, but the King who would not be put off, mistrusting his brothers design, took care to prevent it, and to strike the Iron (as they say) while it is hot, he caused therefore the Duke of Chartres to come into his Closet, and turned him about in so many windings of discourse, that the poor young Gentleman was not able to unsay what he had said, but all astonished and at a nonplus, told the King, that he would do whatever his Majesty would have him, and thus against his will became a Gallant; as soon as the King was come out of his Closet, he published this marriage before ever Madam the Dutches of Orleans had heard of it, for the King knew very well that she would never be brought to consent to it. The Duke de Chartres went to give Madam an account of what had passed, and she having demanded of him if he had given his consent, the

Duke

X Louis the brother of Louis XIV.

X Duke de Chartres Philippe 4th Regent

O. M. de Blois. the daughter of Louis XIV by Marie Therese

Duke quite out of countenance answered, *Yes*; whereupon Madame all in a rage pushed him from her with much violence using these words to him; *Get you gone, you are unworthy of the Blood you sprung from*, meaning thereby the Blood of the Family of the Electors Palatine.

*L.* But what compliment did *Madame* give her daughter in Law at her first visit.

*Of.* That is the best of the piece. For *Mademois. de Blois* failed not of her duty, she went to pay her respects to Madame and to let her know the satisfaction and honour she received by being allied to her. Madame, to whom this visit was not very pleasing having made her new daughter in Law wait for some time, at length came into the Room where she was staid for, and *Mademoiselle de Blois* having begun her compliment, Madame interrupted her and said to her: *It is very well Mademoiselle, we shall have time enough to see one another*, and so left her in a very hasty manner. But the discontent and grief which Madame had upon this occasion, which she lamented with floods of tears, hindred not the marriage from going on and being consummated faster than it would otherwise have been; nor was Madame present when it was done.

*L.* If I were as *Madame*, after the King's death, I would get this marriage to be disannulled, as being unlawful and forced; for the D. of *Chartres* was not then of age. but under his Father's Tuition, and I would send *Mademoiselle de Blois* to a Nunnery, to pray to God to forgive her fathers and her mothers sins.

*Of.* But if there should be children come of this marriage before that time, what must be done then?

*L.* There ought to be some settlement made for them, as they do for children that springs from a marriage that a Prince makes below his quality; there are some Examples of this in *Madames* own Family.

*O the wife of Lewis d'Orleans Of.  
& mother of St. Regent.*

*Of.* The King, who thinks every thing lawful for him, was minded not long since to have one proposed to the Prince Royal of *Poland*, with the Princess Dowager *de Conti*, daughter to *La Valliere*.

*L.* The Prince must have been utterly void of Reason to have hearkned to such a Proposition, and have deprived himself of the Crown of *Poland* for ever; for the *Poles*, who are jealous of their honour, would never have receiv'd a Bastard of *France* for their Queen, unless they had a mind to become the discourse of the whole world.

*Of.* For that reason this proposition made no impression on the King or Queen of *Poland*; but they married the Prince to one of the Princesses of the House of *Newburgh*.

*L.* They did very well for that; 'tis a convenient match for a Prince that aims at a Crown; by this means the K. of *Poland* has allied himself to one of the most considerable Families of *Europe*. We have been told here below, of another marriage the K. of *France* endeavour'd to procure, viz. of *Mademoiselle de Orleans*, to the King of the *Romans*.

*Of.* Without doubt, aiming thereby to make a Peace with the Emperor.

*L.* No doubt on't: but a daughter of *France* to be in the Imperial Family, would be exactly the bringing of the *Trojan Horse* into the Empire; Desire earnestly the Emperor not to hearken to any thing of it: whoever shall suggest it to him, are Ministers corrupted by *France*; his Imperial Majesty may call to mind what the Alliances with the *French* have cost the *Spaniard*, and consider what they are like to do hereafter, not only to *Spain* alone, but to all those other Princes who have taken into their bosoms the daughters of *France*, that have been thoroughly taught their lesson before they departed.

*Of.* 'Tis true, we have seen a sad experience of it in that good K. of *England*, *Charles I.* whose death was

occasion'd by *Q. Henrietta*, his Consort, thro' the pernicious Counsels which *France* suggested to her from time to time, the sorrowful remembrance whereof occasions tears of blood to be shed to this day. But have you no more to say to me?

*L.* Recommend me to the *K. of England*, and tell him, that I intreat him not to lay down his arms till he has pluckt that Crow of *France*, and despoil'd him of those Feathers he has so proudly adorn'd himself withal, for 'tis he that must break *Europe's* chains, if he be but well assisted. *Of.* You need not doubt of that.

*L.* It is not so always; if it had, as it ought, possibly *Namur* would yet have been in the *Spaniards* hands: if, I say, when the *King* was encamp'd near the little River of *Mehaigne*, the *Confederate Troops* which were at *Huy*, had readily advanced, which they might have done before the River was overflown, that place had not chang'd its master. The General who command-ed them, received very many Expresses that were sent him from the *King* for that purpose, but in vain; insomuch that the River coming to swell with the abundance of Rains that fell, there was no way to repair the neglect, nor to regain the time that was lost.

*Of.* I have heard it whispered so, and that his *Britannick Majesty* was not very well satisfied, Is there no means to prevent for the future this misunderstanding between the Generals, which the *French* make advantage of every Campaign, to bring about their designs.

*L.* Yes surely, the only remedy the Allies have, is to commit their Troops, without any General, to the dispose of the *K. of England*, and to have no higher Officer than a Major General, and then one shall see that affairs will go much better, if the *K. of England* can presently be sure of Troops when he has occasion for them; otherwise every Campaign will have the same success.

*Of.* It is true, that divers Heads to a Body give it the

resemblance of an *Hydra*, each of which has its prospect several different ways ; besides it is easier for *France* to corrupt, when there are many in chief, than when there is but one.

L. More than that, when a design is communicated to 2 or 3, it no longer remains a secret; for *France* has ways to penetrate into them, that are imperceptible, and when she cannot gain the Master, she secures herself of the Secretary ; thus these Gentlemen, when they are once in possession of the Pen, prove immediately men of importance, and nothing is accounted too dear for them.

Of. It is true, and I have often seen in *Germany*, that many of these Writers, when they enter into the Service of some Person of quality, have scarce had a shirt to put upon their backs, and no sooner have they been a few months there, but we see them spicified, and drest up like Countrey Altars ; money must come some way, for that which they get from their Masters don't much burden them ; and the worst on't is, that their Masters will take no notice of it, nor inform themselves whence they have the means to furnish these Expences.

L. It may be, there are some of these that share the *Lemidores* with their Secretaries.

Of. That is not impossible ; besides, I almost believe that oftentimes the Master is so greedy, that there is no need of a third person to receive the Present which *France* makes.

L. Therefore few Princes can resist 100000 armed *Cuirassiers*, as they appear to us in *Hungarian* Ducats.

Of. That is excellent Seed indeed.

L. But it becomes pernicious when it is sown by a *French* hand

Of. I confess 100000 Ducats is a strong temptation to an honest man.

L. Hold there, nothing ought to be able to corrupt an honest man ; but you must own also, that a cause must



must needs be very wicked, when to support it, recourse must be had to Bribery, Treason, Assassination and poysoning. By this one may conjecture that France useth it in most Efforts, that she insensibly consumes within, and that her very Intrails are wasted.

Of. I believe it; for the Pope doth nothing but tire us at the Court of Vienna, to oblige the Emperor to give his consent to a Peace; the holy Father represents, that *Lewis 14.* will restore *Phillipsburgh*, raze the Fortifications of *Hunningen* and *Mont-royal*, and will renew the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; but all is but meer sham.

L. Ay, and the *Pyrenean Treaty*, or nothing at all; for who shall be security for *Lewis 14.* and if he won't keep his word, as he usually doth not, is it that the Confederates, when they are then divided, will renew the Confederacy again, to oblige him to keep his word; never think it.

Of. But we go on too slowly to be able to attain to that.

L. No matter, Courage ought not to be lost for that; the Confederates have only to redouble their Forces, and to contribute so much in one year as they design'd should serve for 3. France will infallibly fall, if they make head against it but 2 yeats longer.

Of. 'Tis true but the people are weary on all sides of contributing, as well as France.

L. The French will soon be at an end of their contribution, for their King not content with the Interest of their money has taken away their stock and plate, and has done the utmost to ruine them by augmenting and diminishing as he does continually the money of the Kingdom, I am well informed that the Counsel of France are in much pain to find a fund for this ensuing year, and it may be said; they set a good face upon a bad market.

Of. But in the meane time the French are alwaies taking some place.

L.

L. That is only because thereby *Lewis* the 14th gets subsistence for the greatest part of his Troops by the contributions he draws from thence, but those which the Confederates gain go little further than their Generals, especially when they are *Germans*.

Of. I know it, besides since the revolution in *England*, *France* has spared a great deal of money, which she was continually obliged to pay during the two last reigns, to oblige those Kings and their Ministers to continue in her Interest and to suffer *Lewis* the 14th to do what he listed, as we have seen in the taking of *Luxemburgh* and in the war in 1672. against the united Provinces.

L. For one head lopt off there has sprung forth seven, *France* at this day gives above 20 Millions of pension.

Of. That is a great deal of money, where can she employ such a sum to purpose.

L. Where, in the *North*, in *Turkey*, at *Cologne*, *Liege*, in *Germany*, *Holland*, and in all the Courts of the Confederates in General, I except not so much as *Savoy*, where the Abbot of *Polignac* sowed last Winter some of this golden seed, the effects whereof we saw the last Campaign there, for it behoves *France* to maintain its Conquests by any means, moreover notwithstanding the revolutions in *England*, 'tis necessary that money be sent thither continually otherwise the Jacobite party would fall to the ground, the *Jesuits* take care to keep the fire kindled, and find a means to go thither and carry the *Lewidores*.

Of. Ay, but if they were caught, they would have but an ill time on't.

L. They know that the Government is gentle, and seldom puts any to death for Treason, so they venture easily with borrowed Pass ports, and as soon as they are once got there, they find a way to keep themselves there undiscovered. Of.

*Of.* It is true, and it is generally said, that if the King and Queen do not make an example of Traitors, they will grow so numerous that it will be too late to think on't when their number is increased, and they become linked to some considerable families.

*L.* It is with Treason as with Tares amongst the Wheat, it is easy to pluck up either at their first springing up, but as soon as they are grown to a certain pitch, it is not possible to separate them, and the tares are so mingled with the wheat that one cannot be rooted up without hurting the other: So that the Kings of England ought to be severe, tho' against their Inclination, if they would reign in peace, and secure themselves upon the Throne.

*Of.* Henry the 8th then knew well the art to reign, since he spared none, not so much as his own Wives.

*L.* Admirably well, for by a severity that is supported by the Laws of the Kingdom, the people are gained, and the Prince is ever exempt from blame when he punishes according to the Laws, and the people cannot find fault if he does, since 'tis themselves that have made the Laws.

*Of.* We were speaking but now of the Confederacy, and how France solicits the Allies, endeavouring by its offers and presents to gain off some of them, do you believe she can accomplish it.

*L.* Hardly, because all the Confederate Princes prefer the common Interest before their particular concern; the most lasting League, is that which is made with prudence, as the present is.

*Of.* I can hardly believe but that Heaven has united so many Princes together in so good a cause for no other end but to render the Grandeur of the French King more considerable, and to make his glory more sparkling.

*L.* Far be such thoughts from you, for 'tis the hand

hand of this Confederacy that must give him the mortal stroke.

*Of.* How will you prove that?

*L.* It is evident that the King of *England*, who is Head of the Confederacy, was raised to the British Throne for the humbling of *Lewis the 14th*; yea all the world sees that the Revolution in *England* is a mortal blow to *France*, because it has ruined its designs, and greatly lessened its Adherents, the only Prince that *Lewis the 14th* ought most to fear, saw himself in a moment mounted to one of the most potent Monarchies of *Europe*, in a manner miraculous and inconceivable: who thought that *James the 2d*, the only Prince of whom *France* could hope any thing, and who alone was best able to assist it in its attempts upon its Neighbours, would in less then a days time have abdicated his Crown, and forsaken the Kingdom in such a pitiful manner; the poor Prince left his Palace as quietly as a sheep, and went his way; I say, there is great likelihood that all these Great and Extraordinary Events, which were the foundation and ground of the Confederacy, have only fallen out to the ruin of *Lewis the 14th*; the King of *England* is most likely to bring *France* to reason, when a Campaign commences; he does not send others in his room, he goes himself, and it seems as if heaven has designed this great Prince for some extraordinary work which at present we see not; you see how the best part of *Europe* consults him and adheres to his proposals because they are sincere and good, and that he keeps his word when he has given it.

*Of.* It is certain he has this reputation in the World, and that he hazards and exposes himself extremely for the promoting the common good of *Europe*.

*L.* For my part I alwaies esteemed such Princes as were sincere, who seek not to aggrandize themselves by usurping upon their Neighbours, and who

like the King of *England* pass from their Cabinet to the Army, for a Monarch ought with his sword to make the pen that should write his History; as for *Lewis the 14th*, I have seen by all his actions that he has a soul more for self interest, than great, he had the good fortune in the beginning of his reign to meet with no Prince that made head against him, nor obliged him to a religious observance of the *Pyrenean Treaty*.

*Of.* But yet he has Ministers that are diligent.

*L.* *France* has this good quality that it puts off nothing to another day, it makes present advantage of the mistakes or weakness of its enemies.

*Of.* It is true, and this is what we don't do, we come only into a *Campaign* to ward off blows, and so we always are upon the defensive, this is not the way to bring her to reason.

*L.* I own it, therefore all the Confederates ought, as long as the League subsists, to make fresh efforts both by Sea and Land, and 'tis that which *France* is afraid of in the Condition she now is in, for you see how she seeks, as we said before, Peace by all sorts of ways.

*Of.* Whence is it then that she seems rather to gain than to lose?

*L.* Because her disease is inward, and *Lewis the 14th* is very sensible that the union of the Confederates will in the end reduce him to reason, that his Kingdom is as infirm as his Body that he must bend or break, and therefore he had rather make a peace with arms in his hand and whilst fortune yet smiles upon him, that would be much more advantageous to him.

*Of.* We always flatter our selves, and that deceives us often.

*L.* If it were not so, he would not have so many quaking fits, he is also afraid of the *Turks* clapping up a peace, and of this he is most apprehensive.

*Of.* 'Tis

Of. 'Tis a mischief in most Courts of *Europe* to have different parties there, continually acting against each other, and that care not, tho they ruine their Masters affairs, so they can but undermine and supplant their Enemy, and thus it often happens also in our Armies, where envy and Jealousy spoils all, and some mens passion grows so high that they would rather see a Battle lost than it should be won by the conduct of a General whom they have a hatred against.

L. All such are as real Traitors as those that give up places without any resistance, the Sovereign ought to punish them alike, without considering whether he be an Earl or a Baron? yea tho he were a Prince of the Empire.

Of. Doubtless you have not yet heard how the poor Town of *Heidelbergh* fell into the French's hands through the treachery of the Governour, who suffered himself to be corrupted for a *hundred Thousand Crowns*, where they were no sooner entred, but they put all to fire and sword, the soldiers plundered the Inhabitants, ravished the young women and maidens, broke open the Tombs of the *Electoral Princes*, riss'd their *Coffins*, plaid at Bowls with their skulls, ript up their bodies, and plucked out their hearts, selling them to those that would bid most.

L. These are strange cruelties that Barbarians never exercised, for hitherto they always respected the Tombs of the dead; what became afterwards of this Villanous Governour?

Of. He was degraded of his Employments, banished the Empire, and his goods confiscated.

L. He should have been torn in sunder with wild Horses at the head of the Army to prevent his going to *France* to find out those that had corrupted him.

Of. Don't be mistaken, they love the *Treason* well; but not the *Traitors*, and tho they make but a



sorry figure there, yet *France* notwithstanding continually finds some wretched soul or other that suffer themselves to be wrought upon.

L. Advise the King of *England* to have an eye upon *Leige* and *Calogn*; the *Cardinal* hath his party there, and left a correspondence behind him at his going; those people seem to have the mark of Liberty in their forehead, but in truth they do not much care if they sell themselves, they are weary of being at ease, and know not how heavy the chain is of a despotick Government, and of a King that thinks himself Master of the lives and Estates of his subjects, and that they are born only to serve him for a footstool to mount to Glory.

Of. Notwithstanding we find some in the *Spanish Netherlands* so foolish as so long to be under his Government, doing their utmost to fall into it, for there is nothing more certain than that divers Towns, were it not for the presence of the King of *England* and his forces, would have ere this opened their Gates to the *French*, as if they brought happiness along with them wherever they came.

L. There are a great many people that are sick of the *French disease*, especially it reigns among the Ecclesiastick.

Of. You are in the right, and the Pope himself is not exempt from it, as appears by the great endeavours he makes at the Imperial Court for a peace.

L. 'T would be better for him to think of death, for he approaches towards his end; but what answer does the Emperour give.

Of. A very good one, that he will consent to no other Peace with *France* but that of the *Pyrenean*; and that he must be brought low to make him keep his word. L. Excellent; and spoke like *Caesar*.

Of. True, and it was to revenge themselves for it,

It, as the French give out that they committed all those Cruelties at *Heidelberg* that I have mentioned, as belonging to a near relation to the Emperour. The Pope would have done better to have prevented this misfortune by not revealing what had been said even to the French Cardinals.

L. See how all these Churchmen, who generally will be meddling in most affairs, spoil all they go about; They resemble the Sun in *March* that easily draws up vapours and exhalations, but has not power enough to disperse them: In truth the affairs of the world would be more prosperous if the Ecclesiasticks would not intermeddle with them. They themselves would be more esteemed if they studied their *Breviaries* more then *Politicks*, and if they would deprive themselves of part of their great revenues to furnish out the War against the Infidel, whilst the poor Laity give all that they have, and are reduced to beggery for the common Cause.

Of. Ho, ho, to touch the revenues of the Clergy is as bad as it was formerly to touch the Ark under the *Levitical Law*; They'll assure us that it would be the only way to bring all sorts of miseries upon a Countrey, and be the cause of its final destruction, if we will believe them, and for this purpose they prevail upon the credulity of the Princes and Potentates to whom they belong.

L. *Henry the 8th of Engl.* knew better how to govern them, and was never the more unfortunate for that, but on the contrary became the richer, and was absolute Master in his Dominions by discharging the body of the Kingdom of these naughty humours by a copious Evacuation. 'Tis weakness for a Prince to set his affection on these sort of men who sooner or later abuse that liberty that is granted them of approaching their persons, as I have seen but too much at the Court of *Vienna*. The good will of

Princes ought to be better regulated, and their liberality extended only in rewarding those honest persons who are employed in the service of their Countrey, and not enriching idle paunches, and maintaining a sort of vermin that consume the poor people under a shadow of devotion, they should have Lands assigned them amongst the Heathens, and sent thither to be employed in labouring their Conversion.

Of. Let's leave these wretches, and talk of some thing else more to the purpose.

L. Pray tell me then, what was the occasion of so many discharges of Canon and small shot, with the noise whereof, all the infernal Caverns resounded; the *French Partizans* here below have made publick rejoicings for it, and have overwhelmed us with relations.

Of. Oh, oh, you have heard of the last trick that *Luxemburgh* plaied in *Flanders*.

L. What means it that this sorcerer is still alive, will he make himself eternally be talked on?

Of. He is ever the same, that is to say, full of juggling and sly tricks.

L. We expect him from day to day here below, and many thought that he would have come with Prince *Waldeck*, and *Lucifer* had ordered his lodging to be got ready.

Of. How so, is the time of his Contract expired.

L. Yea, long since, but his Master *Lewis* the 14<sup>th</sup> sent an Express to the Prince of *Conde*, and Marshal *Turenne* here below, to represent to the Infernal Court, the mighty services this Duke has done to the Crown of *France*, and if some Millions might procure leave to keep him till a General peace, he was ready to order the payment of them by the Bankers of *Paris*.

Of. Should the Prince of darkness give a favourable audience to *Conde* and *Turenne*, yet it is to be doubted

doubted whether the *Grand Lewis* will obtain his demand.

L. Affairs are managed in this Court much after the same manner as they are in all others; namely, by intrigue and money; It is true that the *French* are hated here below as they are upon Earth, but they turn and wind matters in so many various manners, that it is to be feared they'l even deceive *Lucifer* himself.

Of. You meet sometimes with *Turenne*, *Conde*, *Schombergh* and those other great Commanders, who were the glory of the age they lived in.

L. We often take a turn together, and the Kingdom of darkness is a Country of Neutrality, yet notwithstanding each Nation has its distinct quarter or a part, but at certain times we have our Interviews where every one speaks freely what he thinks.

Of. Pray tell me what your discourse might run upon when you conversed with those Captains.

L. Always almost about the affairs of the War, the Interest of Princes, *Matchiavels* Politicks, the Revolutions and strange events that have hapned for near an age past; At Prince *Waldeck's* arrival, Marshall *Turenne* invited us altogether to his Apartment, we were six of us at Table, viz. *Conde*, *Turenne*, *Schombergh*, *Waldeck*, the *Marquiss de Louvois*, and my self.

Of. What was said during the repast.

L. Seeing Prince *Waldeck* was but just arrived, *Conde* and *Turenne* asked him several questions concerning the condition he had left the affairs of the war in at his coming away, and he told us a great many circumstances which we were ignorant of; Afterwards he recounted to us all the Battles he had won, and the tears that were shed in *Holland* at his departure; I made a sign to him to say no more, for fear of saying too much, because we had to do with persons who were sly and crafty, and

would not fail to send word thereof to the *Grand Lewis*. Of. Pray tell me what said *Schombergh*.

L. *Schombergh* in his turn reckoned up the great services he had done to the Crown of *France*, in-larging upon the ingratitude and barbarity where-with he had been treated, and added for conclusion, that he left the world with this onely cause of regret, that he had not had time to pull the Crown off *Lewis* his head, as he had done to that of *James the Second*.

Of. He was in the right on't, and the loss which the Confederates sustained in losing this great Captain is irreparable, the world was in extream impatience to have seen him in *Flanders* at the head of our Armies, I am perswaded that if *Luxemburgh* had to do with him, he would not have had so good a bargain on't, and that his marches and countermarches would have been unprofitable.

L. Without doubt, for having all along served in *France* he knew to the bottom the Wiles and stratagems of all the *French* Generals of his time? besides that, he had been often in *Lewis* the 14th's Cabinet Council, where he had turned over and inspected the great Book of *Matchivilian* Policy.

Of. And *Conde*, did he say nothing.

L. *Conde* is always indisposed with the Gout, which makes him uneasy and peevish, yet that hindered him not from giving us a small abridgement of his life, which was very diverting, and amongst other things a relation of divers pleasant adventures that hapned in his time in *France*, which respect and decency had made him conceal till then.

Of. Did he mention nothing in relation to his Scholar, the Marshal *Luxemburgh*, who has made himself at this day so much talked of?

L. Yes, the discourse falling upon him, *Turenne* and *Conde* said, that he would always have the honour

nour on his side in all the Battles he should fight in *Flanders*, and that *King William* would gather the fruits of it; they added at the same time, that if *Lewis* the 14th suffered him to go on, as he had begun, he would be soon forced to grant Patents of Nobility to all the Porters and Carriers of *Paris*, to fill up the vacant places of an infinite number of Officers of Quality, which he usually carries to be butchered.

Of. How does *Louvo*, that used to say but little, govern himself there below, is he not incommoded with the change of aire?

L. *Louvo* is always bustling about, and if the Prince of darkness would believe him, there would soon be as many *Imposts* laid here, as have been in *France*; he has lately proposed a new project to enlarge the posts, but it has not been minded.

Of. But was it not moved?

L. Yes, this question was debated a long time; the *French* Gentlemen maintained, that in the condition that *Europe* was in at present, *France* being victorious and triumphant, I ought to bid an eternal *adieu* to my country, unless fortune should wheel about through the length of the War. I replied to them that I had so well recommended my concerns to the Emperour and *King William* before I left the world, that I was perswaded they would not sheath their swords till full restitution should be made me.

Of. *King William* is the best friend you have, and he shed tears of blood when he heard of your death, so your concerns are in very good hands, and if this Prince were but supported, as he ought, by the Confederates, your desires would be satisfied in less then 2 Campaigns more.

L. Now is the time or never; I have much more to say to you, now I think on it, if the small remainder of time I have to stay in the world would suf-



for me; I am perswaded if the Confederates would make but the least reflection thereon, and diligently pursue it, they would have in their own hands the secret to ruine France without giving battle or taking a Town, and to force her to accept a peace in spite of all those numerous Armies with which she covers the Countries      Of. Ay, How so?

L. By hindring the carrying of Corn and Hories out of their Dominions.

Of. Indeed the Confederates furnish his Troops with wherewithal to subsist; and this irregular doing doth extremely exasperate people, and makes the burden of the War insupportable to them.

L. Without doubt, because they see with their own eyes, France, taking away, as one may say, the bread out of their mouths, to make prodigious Magazines of Corn upon the Rhine, the Sambre and the Meuse. I'll engage she would be in great perplexity, if she had nothing but what she fetches from her own Country, where the Farmer has scarce Corn enough to sow half the ground he has; so that by depriving her thereby of the means to maintain its Armies, we should have the satisfaction to see the Forces of the Grand Lewis consume themselves.

Of. There is dothing more true than what you say; but this misfortune is unavoidable.

L. Why is it unavoidable?

Of. Because those who are employ'd to prevent it, hold a correspondence underhand, and agree with the Merchant, who are but little concerned what becomes of the publick, if they can but find their own private advantage.

L. If it be so, and that the Master of the house with his own hand Kindles the fire that will consume it to ashes, there is no more to be said.

O. Pray tell me how we shall obtain a Truce with the Turks, which we spoke of before?

L. By an Insurrection in Turkey; that is the only way in the condition the Turks are in.      O.

Of. I believe as much; but how must that be done?

L. There are divers ways for it; It ought to be begun by gaining *their Grand Musti*, and some of the chief Officers, who have the principal management of the *Empire*; afterwards the Mediators should declare that they have Orders to withdraw the 2 Nations of *England* and *Holland*; and the *Venetian Fleet* should present it self at the *Dardanelles*, the *Confederates* having beforehand a Squadron of Men of War in the *Mediterranean*; and then one should soon see an Insurrection in *Constantinople*.

Of. I own what you say, but a great many things are to be done before all these *Machines* will be in a condition to take effect; the principal means, which is money, is wanting in many places, and if it were not for the *Ducatoons* of *Holland*, many Princes would not stir from home.

L. What! they will stay at home, and expect the success of things, as the Council of *Spain* does.

Of. Now you put me in mind of *Spain*, what do you think of that great and vast Monarchy, which beholds the Sun both rise and set in its Dominions, and which in the time of *Charles 5.* made the whole World tremble.

L. What shall I say of it! it is like a man whose Spirits being low, has need of good Cordials to support him, for fear he should expire at the sight of his Enemy. The Council of *Spain* rest themselves secure upon their Neighbours, and in the mean time these Ministers behold Town after Town taken, without being at any pains to preserve the rest. The *Grandees* of *Spain* would not be at the least Expence, tho the *French* were even at the Gates of *Madrid*.

Of. How comes this about? the *Spaniards* have always been fond of their Kings, and are suppos'd to be so still to this day.

L. That may be, but because they see no Successor to the Crown, and being uncertain into whose hands it may

may fall, they provide for a bad time, like some people, who hoard up *Treasures* in conceal'd places, while their *Enemies* are carrying away the furniture of their houses, so if the *K.* of Spain does not take other measures and make greater *Efforts* than he has done hitherto, this Prince will run a hazard to pay the charge of the *War* at a *General Peace*.

*Of.* 'Tis but too true, and the worst on't is, that no body will dare to represent to his *Catholick Majesty* the miserable condition of his affairs, for fear of giving him trouble; for in Spain, you know, he that makes the *King* sad, is thought worthy of *Death*.

*L.* I have known it too much, and could never see a *Remedy* for it, While I was upon Earth, I have often told some great *Princes*, that they ought to divest themselves of such ill habits which may occasion the *Ruin* of their *Estates*.

*O.* In the mean time the misery presses them, *Catalonia* lies open to *Invasion*, and I don't see who will hinder their going, even to *Madrid*.

*L.* Nothing but the *Inquisition*.

*Of.* How can the *Inquisition*? all its force consists only in *Excommunication*, and its *Executivners*.

*L.* True; but with these *Arms* it makes all Spain to tremble, from the highest to the lowest, not excepting the *Court* it self; 'tis the *Inquisition* that domineers and possesses all the *Wealth* of the *Kingdom*, and ought to oppose *Invasions*; for the good *King* has his hands tied.

*Of.* Ever since *Charles 5.* the *Kings* of Spain have been so weak as to suffer that *Tribunal* to incroach to its self too much *Dominion*.

*L.* I have often wonder'd, that *Princes*, who should be above all, should suffer themselves to be muss'd by Every little *Priest*, and not rather have driven out of their *Dominions* these *Scare-crows*, that are only fit to fright children.

*Of.* Oh, they are afraid of the *Thunders* of the *Vatican*.

*L.* That's another *Error*; fools fear, but wise men make

a mock of it. The Pope's Power is only imaginary, such as is forg'd in mens Fancy. See the Princes who have withdrawn themselves from the Dominion of Rome, if they fear it, the may thunder and lighten afar off; it makes no impression upon them; but on the contrary, it is to them a matter of derision.

Of. That's because they fear no *Priests* or *Jesuits*, who continually threaten the *lives of Princes*, when matters go not as they would have them.

L. A good reason! Princes should therefore put themselves into a condition not to fear them, and to be Masters in their own Dominions; if the K. of Spain would do so, he would soon be one of the richest and most powerful Monarchs of the world; for he has still the same *Indies* that his Predecessors had, the *Gallions* go and come duly as before, and bring with them the same quantity of Wealth; but the least share is the King's, and yet he has not the power to do it.

Of. But without meddling with the *Ecclesiasticks*, his *Catholic Majesty* need only take the Tenth of the Riches which the *Grandees of Spain* possess, and those who have manag'd the *Finances* barely since his coming to the Crown, and he would have more money than he would need to maintain the War against *France* for many years.

L. Besides, there is another way, the King need but seize at the arrival of the *Gallions* upon all the *Bullion* that belongs to the Subjects of *France*; and by these means he would ruin the *French*, and have wherewithal to oppose any invasion of *Lewis 14.*

Of. Ay, but will not that ruin the Trade to the *Indies*.

L. Not at all; the *English* and *Dutch* would supply the place of the *French*; so that the *Council of Spain* have nothing to fear in that respect, nor to be in suspense of doing it; for Extraordinary Evils must have violent Remedies. *Spain* ought to think of putting it  
self

self into a condition to support it self; for its Allies may be weary of supplying it.

*Of.* All its hopes are, that the Places it has lost will be restor'd at a *General Peace*.

*L.* Some of them will be kept to answer the charges of the War.

*Of.* *Spain* has yet further hopes, that the *K. of England*, and the *D. of Bavaria*, will settle its affairs.

*L.* Not without reason; for had it not been for the wonderful Revolution in *England*, the *Low Countries* had been lost; *K. James* had sold them to *France*.

*Of.* These Provinces were none of his to sell.

*L.* True, No more did *Luxemburg* belong to his Predecessor, and yet History tells us, that he receiv'd 2 Millions for it; but affairs are since much alter'd to the advantage of *Spain*; and the Effects of Heaven de-throning *Jam. 2.* & placing *William 3.* in his stead, has been the saving of the Remainder of the *Low Countries*, which without doubt would otherwise ere this have been usurp'd by *France*.

*Of.* 'Tis very likely the House of *Austria* has great reason to be assur'd that the present conjuncture will be advantagious to it; the *K. of England* has promis'd to act fairly; and this Monarch values his Word, and makes profession to maintain the Faith of Treatys.

*L.* That ought to be the *Essential Character* of a Monarch.

*Of.* You are in the right; A *Scythian* Prince heretofore said to *Alexander*, That all the Oaths he would take should be only to keep his Word, without swearing; and that he who is not assur'd to break his Faith to men, will make no conscience to prevaricate with God Almighty. It would have been better for *Europe*, that *Lewis 14.* had had a *Scythian* for his Tutor, rather than an *Italian*.

*L.* When a vicious person does not amend of himself, Heaven raises up others to correct him, & bring him to reason, as you will see in the End, if so be the *K. of England* be but well assisted, and they keep their promise to him.

*Of.*

*Of.* I see no reason that can make the *Confederates* do otherwise, since this Monarch's only aim is to make *France* restore to each of them what she has usurp'd from them, and to reduce her to a condition not to be able any more to disturb her Neighbours.

*L.* It would be well also if the Emperor would prevent their nestling in *Germany*, by nominating, even during the War, a *Coadjutor* for *Cologne*, *Liege* and *Munster*, to the intent to break all the *French's* measures on that side; for *Lewis 14.* has for a long time endeavour'd to thrust in one of his Creatures. At *Leige* he had his party ready prepar'd for the Cardinal de *Bovillon*, could he but obtain Passports to have been present at the Election.

*Of.* Sure the *French* do not desire him to be made Prince of *Leige*, for fear he should still retain some resentment of the prejudice was done his Family, in usurping the Principality of *Sedan*.

*L.* *Lewis 14.* was once indeed of that opinion, but is since otherwise; and his Eminence has, during his Negotiations at *Rome*, made appear the warmth wherewith he has espous'd the Interests of *France*; so that if the Chapter of *Liege* had offered to have chosen this Cardinal for their Prince, believe it that *Lewis 14.* would have been very glad on't; and not have refus'd him. He knows well enough too that the *Germans* love money, and that *Lewidores* are penetrating things, that enter Cabinets, be they never so secret, or so securely lock'd.

*Of.* A Purse of *Lewidores* has indeed irresistible charms; the luxurious person loves money, because it helps him to rustle in Silks, glitter among the Ladys, troul in a Coach and six, and builds him sumptuous and magnificent Palaces; the covetous wretch makes it his God, sacrifices his heart to it, locks it up in his Chest as the most sacred Relick, Every Image he sees Engraven on it, is to him a new Saint, which he falls down to, and worships as his only hope; So that the

*Ger-*



*Germans* are not the only men that love money; she is a charming mistress, that pleases men of all Nations, and is able to insinuate it self into the minds of the most austere, as we too plainly see in the present conjuncture; for *France* has its creatures every where, there is no Court free of them; the Confederate Armies swarm with them, and one may almost be confident that there is scarce any considerable Assembly, but *France* has its Partizans in it.

*L.* Therefore if I were to advise the Confederate Princes, I would perswade them to change from time to time the Governors of the Frontier Towns and the whole Garrison at the opening of the Campaign; that would break the measures that an ill affected person might have taken during the Winter; and besides, it breaks off the intelligence betwixt the Garrison and the Townsmen; for these long acquaintance together, seldom produce any thing of good; it would be more convenient that there were in each *Frontier Town*, two, secretly to oversee matters, who should not be known to the Garrison, nor to one another, and that their Commission should direct 'em to observe carefully all the Officers and Magistrates of the place, and also the Governor himself, and to give secret information of all to the principal Minister; for Prudence directs a distrust; they cannot be too much upon their Guard in such times as these, where Corruption marches with Banners display'd, and scarce ever hides it self.

*Of.* It is true, if a Governour, and other Officers knew that there was private Observation made of them, they would take more care of their conduct, and consider better what they had to do.

*L.* What you say is something; but notwithstanding all these precautions, corruption will yet find a way to steal it self in.

*Of.* Then there nothing more remains, but severely to punish the Offenders without Exception of Per-

Person, and on the other side, those ought to be rewarded who do their Duty faithfully, and discover a *Traitor*.

L. But the misery is, we are often closely *Engaged*, where we should be Liberal, and the *Confederates*, by Endeavouring to be good Husbands, lose many good opportunities and Affairs. I am sensible there is no greater *Inchantress* than *money*, that like *Medusa's Head*, charms and *metamorphoses* all that come within sight of it.

Off. Ay, but one must have this *Inchantress*.

L. True, and for that intent it is absolutely necessary that the People bleed, these blood-lettings are healthful, for why cannot other People contribute as much as the *English* and *Dutch*.

Off. Because they are not so rich.

L. Rather say, that the *Monks* and *Friars* suck them, and that they cannot contribute in two places, to the Prince and the Cloister; the Catholick Princes ought first to begin with letting them blood; for what necessity is there that a *Monastery* that needs not above 1000 *Crowns* to support it self, should have 100 *Thousand Crowns* yearly coming in, while the poor people are intirely drain'd; as *Cologne* for example, which is full of great and wealthy *Monasteries*, which alone, without hurrying themselves, were able to find sufficient to maintain 30 *thousand* men Effectively; and yet they had rather quietly behold the whole Diocess entirely ruin'd, than to be at the charge of wherewithal to hinder it.

Off. 'Tis but too true; but these sort of People as soon as they touch their Kitchens, threaten no less than Murdering and Poisoning; and the fear of them is so general among the *Catholick Princes*, that they must be new moulded if they be alter'd, and therefore let us talk of something else, and tell me your opinion concerning the Affairs at Sea; you have heard, without doubt, of Admiral *Russel's* burn-

burning 18 of the *French's* biggest Ships, amongst which, was the *Royal Sun* that carried 120 Pieces of Canon, and had cost several millions in the 20 years time since the *French* began to build it.

L. We were inform'd of all that pass'd by some Officers and Seamen who did belong to the Fleet; but they could not tell us what reward the Admiral receiv'd for this good service.

Of. Whether he did or not, he afterwards laid down his Commission, and the Command was given to 3 Admirals.

E. 'Twas an unhappy Omen; I never thought they would do any mischief to the *French*, or any good to the *Confederates*, because when a Command is divided, it is never well Executed, and where one of them differs with the other two, he does his utmost to hinder the Success of the design.

Of. It is to be hop'd, that if they had met their Enemies, all would have been well.

L. 'Tis my Opinion, that unless the *Confederates* set forth two Fleets to Sea, one to fall upon the Coasts of *France*, the other to seek out their Fleet, they will never gain their End; for their intent is not to Fight, but to ruin the *Confederates* Commerce by Sea, to oblige their People thereby to seek a Peace when their Merchants are ruin'd, their great business for the future will be to make War with the Merchants, and their whole Fleet will be no better than so many Pirates.

Of. For remedy thereof, there ought, as you say, to be two Fleets at Sea, each of which, in Emulation of the other, should drive the *French* out of the Ocean; and then they would have their revenge at Land.

L. Not at all, they are not Invincible; let the K. of *England* be supplied but with 30 Thousand more than he has hitherto had, and he'll drive this wild Beast *Luxemburgh* into his Den, for observe it, as he

is cruel and greedy of Blood, he'll always fall on like a Murderer, but never with equal Force, however he'll remember *London*, the very naming of which, has forc'd many Tears to be shed in *France*, so that, had the *Confederates* two good Armies in *Flanders*, they might, with one of them, pierce even the very Gates of *Paris* without resistance, while the other observ'd the Motions of the Enemies Army; then you would soon see *France* change its Tone, and lower its Sails, when the *Confederates* have Entred his Country, and brought the War home to him, to be maintain'd at his Charges.

*Of.* He knows he has to do with two brisk Game-flets, and two of the greatest Captains of the Age, the K. of *England* on one side, and *Mr. Lewis* of *Baden* on the other, that will first or last make him comply; and he has shown how much he fears the former, by the Joy that was express'd at his suppos'd Death in *Ireland*.

*L.* And by the many Attempts made in the Field and elsewhere, against the life of this great Prince, tho nothing could be more abominable and Villanous, and which will be a reproach to the memory of the Great *Lewis*, if the Ages to come can have the Faith to believe a Truth that carries so much blackness in it.

*Of.* For my part I look upon it as a good Omen, for nothing discovers a timorous and mean Spirit, more than such courses.

*L.* True, but let not the *Confederates* be carried away with that, Miracles now a days are wrought by Powder and Canon; and if you see at any time an Army of 40000 Men fight and ruin another of above double the number, you may say it is prodigious, and they must fight like Lyons; however, Soldiers breasts make the best Ramparts, and the strongest Fortifications are such as are compos'd of human Bodies, the most numerous Squadrons have  
ordinarily

ordinarily the greatest likelihood of Victory, so that if the King of England, and Prince Lewis of Baden, have but good Armies, you'll see them do Wonders, and fall to attacking their Enemies, whereas hitherto they have been forc'd only to act on the defensive. It is not to be doubted also, but if the *Confederates* continue the War but 2 years longer, that their Troops will be the best in Europe; and the *French*, on the contrary, the worst, being forc'd to take Youths without Experience, to recruit the loss of their best Soldiers, having no where to get them but in their own Dominions; Whereas the *Confederates* have all Europe to furnish them both with Officers and Soldiers. This alone is sufficient to ruin *Lewis* 14.

*Of.* He Knows it well enough, that causes him to make so many Overtures of a Peace.

*L.* That he does indeed for his own Interest, not out of any just or charitable disposition; for how can it be thought he should have any Kindness for strangers, that has exercis'd such cruel severities against his own Subjects.

*Of.* The reason is apparent, his people in general are reduc'd to the utmost miseries, and unable much longer to subsist under the charges of so ruinous a War: Besides, the chance of War is uncertain, the loss of a Battle, or a Descent into his Country, would infallibly put his whole Kingdom into a confusion, and endanger a general Insurrection. These considerations oblige him to seek a Peace before he comes into such ill circumstances, and by making these Overtures to pacify his Subjects murmurings, and get them more cheerfully to furnish money to maintain the War, in order to an honourable Peace, and likewise by his fair Offers to throw the Apple of Discord among the *Confederates*, hoping to disunite them, and that among so great a Number, some will be greedy of hearkning to his proposals.

*L.* His

L. His craftiness is well known to the *Confederates*; they will not allow him any great advantages by a new Treaty. Whilst they have their Arms in their hands, they will drive the matter as far as it will go, and by a vigorous attack, be in a condition to give a Peace themselves, and not receive the Terms thereof from *France*.

Of. We are now better acquainted with the *French* than we were before the War; we find they are not invincible, 'tis only their great diligence has hitherto sav'd them, whilst our slowness to get out of Winter-Quarters, and our thriftiness in sparing to maintain good Numbers of Spys, has been very prejudicial to us.

L. You say true, and they triumph mightily in those two respects, but not at all in the want of vigor and courage in the Troops of the *Confederates*, who they will find will give them work enough, especially if they will use greater Endeavours for the future, and be more vigilant in *Germany* than they have hitherto been, then one shall have reason to hope the best, and when *France* hath its hands full, and shall be attackt from all parts, without respite or intermission, then you'll see the *Confederates* crown'd with Victory. Courage then, brave Souls of the *Confederacy*. To Arms, to Arms, to Arms. After this, of a sudden was heard a great noise of Drums and Kettle-Drums, and Trumpets sounding to Horse; and thereupon the Voice immediately departed, and was heard no more.



1. The first of these is the fact that the  
 2. Government has been unable to secure  
 3. the necessary funds to carry out its  
 4. policy of non-interference in the  
 5. internal affairs of the country.  
 6. The second is the fact that the  
 7. Government has been unable to secure  
 8. the necessary funds to carry out its  
 9. policy of non-interference in the  
 10. internal affairs of the country.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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